

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
p. 54-65 (12-8). Tomorrow rain. Temp. 52-55 (11-19). LONDON: Cloudy.
Temp. 52-55 (11-19). TOMORROW SHOWERS: Yesterday p. 50-55 (10-7). CHANNEL: Slight.
Temp. 57-59 (14-16). NEW YORK:
Temp. 55-59 (13-15). Yesterday's temp.
-11.
REGIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Austria | 8 S. | Lebanon | 90 P. |
| Belgium | 12 S. Fr. | Luxembourg | 12 L.Fr. |
| Denmark | 2.2 D.Kr. | Netherlands | 1.25 D.Fr. |
| Finland | 1.10 Fr. | Norway | 2.25 N.Kr. |
| France | 1.40 Fr. | Portugal | 1.8 Esc. |
| Germany | 1.40 D.M. | Spain | 1.8 Pes. |
| Great Britain | 1 P. | Sweden | 1.75 S.Kr. |
| Iceland | 16 Drs. | Switzerland | 1.25 S.Fr. |
| India | Rs. 3.00 | Turkey | 1.50 Lira |
| Italy | 100 Lira | U.S. Military | 85 Cents |
| Israel | 1.20 Lira | Yugoslavia | 6 D. |

941

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1972

Established 1887

Pact Bans Sea Dump Of Poisons

Maritime Nations
In London Accord

By Jules A. Arbos

LONDON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Representatives of 91 countries, including all of the world's major maritime nations, today agreed on a global convention to end the dumping of poisonous waste at sea.

Under the convention, the dumping of high-level radioactive waste, biological and chemical warfare agents, crude oil, some pesticides and durable plastics is totally prohibited. Other less harmful substances and materials, such as arsenic, lead, copper, scrap metal and fluorides can be discharged only with special permits.

The convention, worked out by 200 delegates during 14 days of discussion, was termed "a historic step toward the control of global pollution" by Russell E. Train, head of the 14-member U.S. delegation.

It was agreed to after a week-end of talks that threatened to collapse after a sizeable bloc insisted on the establishment of a "pollution zone" ranging from 50 to 200 miles off their coasts.

Issue Shelved

Ultimately, the delegates agreed to shelve the issue of jurisdiction to the establishment of a "pollution zone" ranging from 50 to 200 miles off their coasts.

Hardest hit was Germany where 18 fatalities were reported —10 in Lower Saxony, five in North Rhine-Westphalia, and three in Bremen. At least five persons were killed by falling trees.

In West Berlin, a temporary structure housing half a million books was blown away. Workers were rushed to save the volumes, which belonged to the state library.

In Huetten, West Germany, a roof was ripped from a vocational school. The roof debris landed on a group of schoolchildren at a bus stop. An 11-year-old girl was killed.

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At Gossel, south of Brussels, a woman was killed when the roof of her house collapsed.

Ferries Stalled

In Brussels, winds up to 100 miles an hour were reported. Telephone lines and roofs were smashed. Several ferries between Germany and Scandinavia and France and Britain were unable to sail.

In southern Denmark, the storm snarled ferry schedules. A



WINDSTORM—Volkswagen destroyed by uprooted tree in downtown Bremen yesterday. United Press International.

Winds Up to 124 Miles an Hour

Gales Batter N. Europe; At Least 29 Killed

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP).—At

least 29 persons died today as storms and torrential rain accompanied by winds up to 124 miles an hour lashed northern Europe, leaving a trail of floods and destruction.

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hurricane warning was issued for Denmark and Scandinavia.

The first snows of the winter in Jutland, the Alpine passes and the relatively low Pennine Hills of Britain.

In Britain, three persons including a Canadian tourist visiting the south coast resort of Southsea, were killed by the storm.

The Canadian, 43-year-old Mrs. Phyllis Davidson of Oshawa, Ontario, was struck by a falling chimney.

In Port Talbot, South Wales, thousands of homes were evacuated when a river burst its banks.

In Dublin, municipal authorities declared a full-scale emergency to cope with the city's worst flooding in years.

Paris Firemen were called out

40 times because television aerials were knocked down or trees uprooted.

A truck on the way from Paris to Lille was swept up by the wind and thrown into a ditch.

A passenger riding in the truck was killed.

The weather bureau, meanwhile, forecast more high winds and heavy rains tonight.

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But the spokesman refused to say when or whether Mr. Kissinger would meet again with Le Duc Tho.

Responding to other questions, Mr. Ziegler said "further consultations" would be needed with the South Vietnamese and "perhaps" with the North Vietnamese.

But Mr. Lam said that there were many points to be cleared up.

This coincided with a pronouncement today by the Saigon newspaper Tin Song, which is thought to reflect President Thieu's opinions, that the Thieu-Haig discussions "have not made any progress."

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The national security adviser met Gen. Haig on his return and then both men flew off to Camp David for the latter's report to President Nixon.

The President conferred with Mr. Kissinger for 30 minutes today before leaving the White House, Mr. Ziegler said.

The spokesman confirmed that Gen. Haig took a letter from President Nixon to Mr. Thieu and was returning with a Thieu letter for Mr. Nixon. He would not divulge the contents of either.

In his brief talk with newsmen, Mr. Lam stressed that the issues remaining to be resolved were mostly matters of clarification.

Earlier, he delivered a strongly worded speech to the Saigon Lions Club in which he said that the nine-point peace plan "would really amount to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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Delay Suspected As Haig Returns From Thieu Talk

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (CET).—Further delay on a Vietnam peace agreement loomed today as President Nixon's special emissary, Gen. Alexander Van Thieu, returned from Saigon carrying a letter from President Nguyen Van Thieu.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler, refusing to discuss reports that presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger would fly to Paris this week for another session with Hanoi's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho, told reporters: "After such a meeting, further consultations will be required with the South Vietnamese and perhaps with the North Vietnamese."

The President's national security adviser said on Oct. 26 that "one more negotiating session with the North Vietnamese negotiators, lasting no more than three or four days," would be needed to wrap up an agreement for signing. He said a cease-fire could come in "a matter of weeks or less."

Gen. Haig, Mr. Kissinger's deputy, returned this afternoon after two days of meetings with President Thieu, amid Saigon reports that the South Vietnamese leader had moderated his total opposition to the draft peace agreement announced Oct. 26. But he was reported still unwilling to accept it completely.

South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said in a speech tonight that "we feel we are very close" to a peace agreement, but added that "there are many points to be cleared up."

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For Cooperation on Hijacking

U.S. Offers 'Appreciation' to Cuba

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT)—The State Department went out of its way today to express the "appreciation" of the United States to Cuban authorities for their cooperation in handling the weekend hijacking of Southern Airways' *Jefferson*.

In what other officials described as a deliberate and unusual "friendly gesture" toward Havana, the State Department's spokesman, John F. King, said at a briefing that the department shared the airline's "appreciation" for the cooperation shown by Cuban officials.

Mr. King said that Graydon Hall, the general manager of Southern Airways, had told Secretary of State William P. Rogers that "Cuban officials with whom the aircraft crew were dealing were most cooperative in preparing for the emergency landing, cordial to the passengers and crew, and cooperative in

permitting Southern Airways technicians and mechanics to fly into Havana to make repairs to the hijacked aircraft which would permit it to be returned to the United States."

Mr. King said other officials noted that the Cubans did everything possible over the weekend to assist in the safe landing of the crippled jet, help the passengers, including those who had to be hospitalized, and offer facilities to the airline personnel.

Unusual Situation

"This was an unusual situation and, therefore, we wanted to show our gratitude publicly," a State Department official said.

U.S. officials emphasized that Fidel Castro had personally attempted to negotiate with the hijackers when the airliner made its first landing in Havana on Saturday and that he appeared to be in command of the whole operation.

Despite the gestures by both governments, however, American

officials tended to doubt that the over-all relationship between the United States and Cuba would permit it to be returned to the United States.

These officials recalled that in an interview published last Friday, President Nixon said that "there will be no change, no change whatever, in our policy toward Cuba, unless and until—and I do not anticipate this will happen—Castro changes his policy toward Latin America and the United States."

The U.S. policy, inherited by the Nixon administration from the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, has sought to ostracize and isolate Cuba in the Western Hemisphere so long as the Soviet military presence remains on the island and Havana continues to engage in what the United States regards as subversive activities in Latin America.

Mr. Castro earlier this year reiterated that Cuba would not seek improved relations with the United States so long as Washington maintained the policy of isolating his country, including an economic blockade.

Basic Deadline

"The basic deadline is still here," a State Department official said of the over-all relationship.

In the hijacking problem, Washington proposed to Cuba two years ago a formal agreement on the return of hijackers. But Cuba insisted that such an agreement conform with a Cuban law providing for the return of Cubans who have "illegally" left the country. Washington refused to agree to this.

The State Department today asked Cuba to return the Southern Airways hijackers and the \$2 million they extorted from the airline.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., said in Chicago today that the Federal Aviation Administration had informed him of a Cuban radio broadcast this morning saying that the Southern Airways hijackers would be imprisoned for life.

To the only other instance of a hijacker bringing money to Cuba, the Havana regime confiscated \$300,000 he carried, saying it represented reparations for Cuban funds frozen in the United States.

Over the years, officials said, Cuba has allowed about "a dozen" hijackers to return voluntarily to the United States and sent back a man suffering from psychiatric problems.

It is estimated that between 50 and 60 American hijackers now live in Cuba, most of them under semi-detention.

Late last month, the department had asked for the return of three men who hijacked a plane from Houston, to Havana.

A note signed by the foreign minister, Raul Roa, acknowledged that the three men, charged with triple murder, were under arrest but there has been no further Cuban response.

Mr. Melton said that after the ransom money had been passed on to the plane, the two stewardesses were ordered to count it. She said she thought it totalled "about \$2 million."

A major question being asked in the airline industry is how the hijackers—Melvin Gale, 21 years old, Lewis D. Moore, 27, and Henry D. Jackson, 25, all wanted by U.S. police before the hijacking—had been able to elude the screening system when they boarded at Birmingham, Ala.

Southern Airways did have the system in operation. It is based on checking passengers to see if they show behavioral traits that have been found common to most hijackers. If so, they must be further checked in at least one of three ways. Metal detectors may be used to check for weapons on their persons or in their luggage. They may be asked for identification. They may, ultimately, be frisked by law-enforcement officers.

Sources in Washington said that all three hijackers had betrayed the telltale traits and that all had been subjected to scrutiny with a hand-held metal detector.

What was not yet determined was whether the detector did not work or whether its readings were ignored by Southern employees rushing to complete boarding of the flight.

Sen. Proxmire Urges SALT by U.S., China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., urged today that the United States begin strategic-arms-limitation talks with China.

In a letter to Gerard C. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Sen. Proxmire said it was because China possesses missiles capable of attacking the Soviet Union that Russia insisted during the SALT negotiations with the United States on rebalancing an anti-ballistic missile station at Moscow.

He said that he agreed with President Nixon's assessment that the eventual dismissal of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton as the vice-presidential nominee and his replacement by Sargent Shriver probably had not been a major factor in the election.

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Mao has been right! The United States has lost the majority and its influence is decreasing. The Chinese communist party declares now that Nixon comes to Peking to present America's capitulation.

Meantime, horrors transpire from Chinese communist prisons. Maoists have gouged eyes with sulphuric acid and have cut tongues and hands of their helpless victims. In Tienhsin, China, Catholic priests have been even buried alive. At least 100,000 Christians are imprisoned today in China.

Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, who spent himself 14 years in communist prisons, describes in his books the courageous acts of faith of our suffering Christian brethren in communist countries.

Be interested in the plight of our persecuted brethren behind the iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Mail coupon for the book, "Tortured for Christ" by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, Translated in 27 languages.

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Associated Press

BACK FROM CUBA—Southern Airways captain Bill Haas (center background, in uniform) riding down escalator at Miami airport Sunday behind security agent and stewardesses Donna Holman (left) and Karen Chambers.

McGovern to Keep Pressing For Shift in U.S. Priorities

(Continued from Page 1)

porters of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and said that it was doubtful. In retrospect, whether "any Democrat" could have won this year without compromising principles to woo the Wallace vote. He said that the bullet that wounded Gov. Wallace had left his supporters "ulnerable to a strong Nixon bid."

While disavowing another run for the presidency himself, Sen. McGovern declined to say if he might support Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts or anyone else in 1976 and said that he was not optimistic about healing the party's wounds before then.

He called upon dissidents within the party to "let things simmer down" before making a decision on whether to remove Jean Westwood, whom the senator chose in July, from her position as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. But, asked if he would support Mrs. Westwood's retention when the committee meets on Dec. 9, the senator pointedly replied that he would "reserve my own judgment for the time being."

He listed as the two major mistakes of his candidacy his failure to demand prime television time to make his convention acceptance speech and to decline to make a hasty choice of a running mate the day after his own nomination.

But he said that he agreed with President Nixon's assessment that the eventual dismissal of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton as the vice-presidential nominee and his replacement by Sargent Shriver probably had not been a major factor in the election.

White, following the general lines of American anti-dumping legislation signed by President Nixon six weeks ago, the convention goes much further in the number and types of elements totally banned from discharge into the oceans by aircraft, or vessels.

The American legislation prohibits specifically only high-level radioactive waste and chemical and biological warfare agents. In addition to those already mentioned, those in the convention include mercury and cadmium and their compounds, fuel oil, heavy diesel oil, lubricating oils, or generally just about anything that finds its way into the food chain and does not rapidly convert into biologically harmless substances.

Substances and materials requiring special permits are zinc, silicon compounds, cyanides and waste containing large quantities of beryllium, chromium, nickel and vanadium. The convention stipulates that any substance or material not mentioned in the first two categories will require a general permit, giving governments effective control over anything to be dumped.

The enforcement of the anti-dumping measures and sanctions is left to individual countries. There is no attempt in the convention to coordinate penalties.

The convention excluded warships and military aircraft "entitled to sovereign immunity under international law." However, it called upon signatory governments to abide by the anti-dumping regulations.

In addition, the convention called upon contracting parties to keep records of the nature and quantity of all matter permitted to be dumped and the location, time and method of dumping. It also calls on countries to monitor the seas around their coasts.

DEATH NOTICE
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Entreat to announce the sudden passing away on September 7, 1972, of their colleague and friend

Nick REEFT.

A service will be held on November 14, at 11:30 a.m. at the Cemetery of Paris Lachassagne, Paris.

Family address: 17 Boulevard des Batignolles, Paris 18e.

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N. Vietnam, Viet Cong Assail U.S.

Criticism Sharpest Since Draft Accord

SAIGON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong today made their strongest denunciation of the Nixon administration since Hanoi and Washington worked out a draft peace agreement in mid-October.

North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry demanded that President Nixon immediately sign the agreement and halt what it termed "extermination bombing" by U.S. B-52s in South Vietnam.

A Foreign Ministry statement termed the air strikes "savage" and said they had caused heavy civilian losses.

The Viet Cong, in the first reaction from the Communist side on Mr. Nixon's re-election Nov. 7, said, "It is not important whether Nixon or McGovern won the election.

"The key problem," said the Viet Cong radio, "is whether the U.S. government will change its policy regarding the Vietnam issue. As regards Nixon, the war of aggression in Vietnam has not ended as he promised many times in his 1968 election campaign. But instead it has prolonged, expanded more and more, and has become more and more severe during his first four-year term."

The Viet Cong charged that Mr. Nixon had tried to spread the illusion that the United States desires peace to stave off anti-war protests and get more votes in the election.

Extreme Treachery

"He has in reality gone back on the official commitment of the United States government to sign the peace treaty on Oct. 31," the Viet Cong said. It accused Mr. Nixon of "extreme treachery and intransigence."

"The U.S. plot to use the deteriorating [Saigon] puppet government to do what the half-million American expeditionary troops have not been able to do—the imposing of neo-colonialism on South Vietnam—is only a crazy illusion," the Viet Cong said.

"Nixon's stalling in the signing of the peace treaty shows that while in piling up defeats and difficulties he has been trying his best tricks to maintain the presidency and at the same time prolong the war in order to buy time to step up the equipping and consolidation of the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet government."

The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said the B-52 strikes, together with many other war acts, are gross violations of the provisions agreed upon in the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. Together with the intensification of the delivery of arms and war materials to the Saigon puppet administration and the repression and elimination of patriots and peace-loving people detained in prisons in South Vietnam, these acts have exposed the perfidious, stubborn and warlike nature of the Nixon administration.

"U.S. planes also carried out heavy raids in the South. Ground fighting, however, was said to have tapered off slightly. The South Vietnamese General Political Warfare Department reported a total of 62 incidents, including 39 shelling attacks, initiated by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops throughout South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. yesterday.

A few miles south of Saigon, Viet Cong saboteurs reportedly blew up a South Vietnamese Army ammunition dump early yesterday morning, destroying 1,500 tons of ammunition. Fires at the dump burned all day.

Elsewhere, North Vietnamese forces were said to have pulled back from an area 15 to 25 miles north of Saigon, possibly to re-take.

Serious fighting between South Vietnamese Marines and North Vietnamese troops reportedly continued north of Quang Tri city near the demarcation line. Nearly 1,000 artillery, mortar and rocket shells were reported to have been shot into marine positions.

"Saigon has got to go on being tough in public to placate its hawks who don't like the terms," one usually well informed diplomat commented. "But in private they must recognize they don't have much choice."

The diplomat suggested that President Nguyen Van Thieu might even publicly disassociate himself from any settlement signed in Paris, although, in fact, South Vietnam still would go along with the accord. "If the cease-fire breaks down after a month or two, then Thieu can always say I told you so," the diplomat added.

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Well was convicted of shooting and seriously wounding a South Vietnamese soldier at the Red Armament school, near the Brandenburg Gate, just inside West Berlin, on Nov. 7, 1970, the 50th anniversary of the Russian revolution.

They said that Well's cell was found empty during the day it was discovered he had disappeared.

A widespread hunt immediately was launched with dogs and police searching the area around the prison and an alert sent throughout West Berlin.

A letter was reported found in Well's cell in which he said he had two keys and that prison walls were no barrier to him. Police said only that they believed Well apparently used them to get out of his cell. They did not say whether the keys were home-made or had been smuggled to him.

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ist Democrats Forming ut McGovern Influence

TON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Sen. H. Humphrey and Sen. Jackson, two leaders for the Democratic nomination in supporting a new organization, called a Democratic Staff, to dilute McGovern's influence. It was learned that the new organization, called a Democratic Staff, is envisioned as a base through which moderate or so-called "old line" Democrats can influence the party structure and members of Congress.

A coalition pamphlet speaks negatively of the "new politics" that, it says, overcame the party this year, and calls for "restoring the party to its rightful place of leadership."

Sen. Humphrey, of Minnesota, and Sen. Jackson, of Washington, "have been aware of the creation of the DCDM and are encouraging it," Ben J. Wattenberg, a founder of the group, said. "They have been kept up to date on its development and are in agreement with its ideas." He said it has not been determined exactly what part the two senators will play in the organization, however.

Ideas and Issues

Mr. Wattenberg, who has worked for both Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Jackson in the past, said the DCDM "will concentrate on ideas and issues, not personalities," but he made it clear in an interview that it is Sen. McGovern and his ideas that prompted the establishment of the organization.

He said plans for the new organization began earlier this fall when "many of us sensed a catastrophe brewing" in the presidential election.

Meanwhile, the leadership of the Democratic governors' caucus today called on party chairman Jean Westwood, to resign her position and let the new, expanded Democratic National Committee pick a new chief when it meets Dec. 9.

"The leadership should be considered anew," Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas said after a meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic governors' caucus.

"When you don't win a national election it's time to reassess the leadership of the national party," Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland said. Also at the closed meeting here were Gov. Rubin Askew of Florida, Gov. Kenneth Curtis of Maine and Gov. Wendell Anderson of Minnesota.

Yesterday, former party chairman Lawrence P. O'Brien said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that, if he were still chairman, he would volunteer his resignation and seek a vote of confidence from the Democratic National Committee. But, he noted, Mrs. Westwood is not required to take that action.

Mr. O'Brien said the major job facing Democrats is to unite on a common ground because "clearly, the Democratic party is not a majority in this country."

Mr. O'Brien, Sen. McGovern's national campaign chairman, said President Nixon's victory showed that the Republicans have an opportunity to mold a majority, but that they have not yet done it.

"I think the Democratic party's shape for the future is an honest, sincere effort to bring us together," he said.

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Challenging Watergate Charges

Key Nixon Counselor Accuses Post, CBS of 'McCarthyism'

By Robert H. Phelps

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Charles W. Colson, special counsel to President Nixon, has accused the Washington Post and the Columbia Broadcasting System of "McCarthyism" in their reports of the bugging of the Democratic National Committee and allegations of Republican efforts to "sabotage" the Democratic presidential primaries.

In a rare public appearance, the key Nixon assistant told the annual convention of the New England Society of Newspaper Editors Saturday night that the Post and CBS had been "unconscionable" in the way they had reprinted, reprinted and eventually reported as a fact that which was indeed not a fact" regarding the attempted bugging of the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in Washington.

Specifically, Mr. Colson cited a Post article reporting that H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's top assistant, had had access to a "secret fund" used to disrupt the opposition. Mr. Colson said that the Post repeated the charge without mentioning denials by Mr. Haldeman and by Hugh Sloan, the former finance chairman of the Nixon drive, who allegedly was the original source of the article.

Bradlee Singled Out

Mr. Colson, who played a major role in directing the campaign to re-elect President Nixon, singled out Benjamin Bradlee, the executive editor of the Post, for his harshest criticism.

Describing Mr. Bradlee as the "self-appointed leader" of a "tiny fringe of arrogant elitists" in journalism, Mr. Colson added:

"If Bradlee ever left the Georgetown cocktail set, where he and his elitist buddies dine on third-hand information, gossip and rumor, he would discover the real America. He might learn that all truth and knowledge does not emanate exclusively from the Post, the (New York) Times and the networks. And that all of



**Thousands March
In Beirut Against
Police Brutality'**

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Thousands of workers, clapping and chanting anti-police slogans, marched through Beirut today to protest "police brutality" in a clash with strikers over the weekend.

The demonstrating labor-union members—estimated by police accompanying the orderly crowd to number more than 5,000—marched to the parliament building to protest the death of a man and a woman when police opened fire on strikers outside a factory Saturday.

The marchers carried placards bearing such slogans as "Punish those responsible" and "We condemn this barbarity" and chanted traditional Arab labor songs.

A force of 30 policemen wearing helmets and carrying shields led the march. Army trucks loaded with troops carrying rifles remained in side streets.

The demonstrators marched peacefully to Parliament House, where they were met by Kamal Jumblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist party, who condemned the "barbaric methods with which the Ghadour factory workers were treated last Saturday."

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U.S. Praised By Brezhnev On Elections

Says Results Aid Prospects for Peace

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev tonight praised the U.S. presidential-year elections results for strengthening the prospects for world peace.

He also spoke of "serious changes for the better that have taken place recently in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States" and promised Moscow would do its part to continue the process.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks at a Kremlin banquet honoring a visiting Bulgarian delegation were reported by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

"Unlike the quarter-century of cold war," Mr. Brezhnev said, "this time the electoral campaign in the U.S.A. was dominated, as regards international questions, mainly by appeals for peace-loving, realistic foreign policy. The electoral results indicate, it seems to us, support for precisely such a policy."

"On our part we are prepared to continue the improvement that has begun in Soviet-American relations, to further develop reciprocally advantageous cooperation in different fields based on the principles of peaceful coexistence."

We hold that such a development is in the interests of the two countries, at the same time constituting an important part of the general process of improving international relations and strengthening world peace."

The Tass excerpts also included some restrained criticism of U.S. policy on Vietnam.

Mr. Brezhnev said, "Quite understandably, the attention of world public opinion is now riveted on the question of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam."

The peoples of the whole world are demanding that the obstacles created by the American side, literally on the eve of signing an agreement, be removed and the way to the freedom-loving Vietnamese people be ended at the earliest time."

Severeid Denounced

Mr. Colson also denounced CBS and Eric Severeid, the commentator for two programs on the Watergate case, "rehashing all of the old charges, coming up with no new information and giving only a selective few denials."

Of the 22 minutes of the first program were "unlabeled editorial," Mr. Colson said.

"Thus," he charged, "the Post and CBS employed tactics similar to those attributed to their old archenemy of the 1950s (the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy), enraging in the identical kind of unproven imendo they found so shocking 20 years ago."

Mr. Colson attributed the Post's handling of the Watergate story to the paper's desire to prop up the sagging campaign of Sen. George McGovern. He suggested no motivation for CBS's coverage.

**U.S. Navy Begins
Disciplining 123
'Rebel' Sailors**

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP).—About half of the 123 rebellious seamen who refused to return to the carrier Constellation have faced disciplinary hearings and received punishment, the Navy reported yesterday.

A spokesman said that the captain's-mast hearings probably will continue through tomorrow.

The sailors, all but eight of them blacks, refused an order to return to the Constellation Thursday and were charged with being absent without authorization for about six hours. They complained of racial discrimination in jobs and discipline.

Captain's-mast hearings, the mildest form of formal military punishment, are being conducted by Capt. Robert McKenzie, commanding officer of the North Island Naval Air Station.

Navy spokesmen said that those who faced hearings received various sentences. Capt. McKenzie is authorized to inflict extra duty, reduction in rank and loss of up to a month's pay.

The sailors will remain under Capt. McKenzie's jurisdiction until they complete individual counseling, which the Navy says will give them a chance to air grievances and seek solutions to problems.

The demonstrators marched peacefully to Parliament House, where they were met by Kamal Jumblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist party, who condemned the "barbaric methods with which the Ghadour factory workers were treated last Saturday."

Polish-Belgian Talks
BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP).—Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski flew here today from Warsaw for a three-day official visit expected to be mainly devoted to talks with his Belgian counterpart, Pierre Harmel, on the future European security conference.

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Live Arts First Reflects Political Thaw

Peking Acrobatic Troupe to Tour U.S.

By George Gent

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—

Peking, in what appears to be another move toward normalizing relations with the United States, is for the first time permitting one of its major cultural attractions to perform here.

The Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of Manchuria, a company of 55 gymnasts, dancers, musicians, jugglers and magicians, will arrive in this country on Dec. 16 following a month-long tour of Canada and will perform, starting Dec. 18, in four U.S. cities—Chicago, Indianapolis, New York and Washington.

The tour by the Chinese troupe marks another stage in the gradual thaw in relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China that began after President Nixon's historic visit this year to the Chinese mainland. Since then China has eased restrictions on visits to the mainland by journalists, students, businessmen and others.

The Chinese government also

permitted a filmed presentation of the Peking Ballet's production of "Red Detachment of Women" to be shown on U.S. television and the filming by a television crew of many aspects of Chinese life.

But this is the first time that a live arts group has been allowed to come here. Considering the importance the Communist government has always given to cultural exchanges, the move is considered of major significance by the U.S. promoters of the visit.

Announcement of the tour was made here jointly by Alexander Eckstein, chairman of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. It will get under way Dec. 18 with six performances at Chicago's Opera House. They will be followed by four performances, starting Dec. 27, at the Clowes Memorial Auditorium in Indianapolis; the City Center engagement; starting Jan. 2, and three performances at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, probably beginning Jan. 8.

The initiative for the tour came from the Chinese government. B. Preston Schuyler, executive director of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, said the State Department has not been involved in the negotiations, beyond the granting of visas, but that its Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs was "very sympathetic" to the tour.

Labor Party Head Starts Campaign To Win Australia

Ecuador Holds 4 U.S. Tuna Boats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—Ecuador has resumed the seizure of U.S. tuna boats operating within 200 miles of its shore, with four U.S. vessels rounded up by gunboats within the past two days of the new fishing season.

The American Tunaboat Association said Ecuadorian gunboats captured two U.S. tuna boats Sunday night and two more today. The seizures brought an immediate protest from the U.S. State Department, which argues that international law allows national jurisdiction to extend only 12 miles offshore. Ecuador is one of several South American nations which have declared a 200-mile fishing limit.

The seizures brought to 14 the number of U.S. vessels captured this year. Last year some 500 U.S. tuna boats were forced to pay \$2.2 million in fines and license fees.

Mr. Whitlam's policy speech here stressed domestic, particularly economic issues. He said that the party's first priority would be to restore genuine full employment in Australia.

He said that, until just a year ago, opposition to or even questioning of the containment-of-China policy devised by the late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was being described by Prime Minister McMahon and some other persons as treason.

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Exile Expected to Return Friday

Unsafe, Fearful Argentina Awaits Peron

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (NYT)—This week Juan D. Peron, the populist leader whose 10 years in power left a deep mark on Argentina, is supposed to return after 17 years in exile. There is a strange blend of apathy, fear, excitement and doubt in the country which is waiting for him.

The former president, at 77 years of age still the active leader of the largest single political following in Argentina, is scheduled to arrive here by plane Friday morning. But there seems to be no public agreement on exactly what Mr. Peron is coming to do, or how long he will stay.

There is even some doubt in Buenos Aires, where his return is the prime topic of conversation around the little metal tables of sidewalk cafés, that Mr. Peron will go through with it.

In the conversations last week, depending on who was talking, Mr. Peron's return was seen as a signal of bloody violence in the streets, or of political peace in a divided country, or of a military uprising against him, or of a popular uprising against Argentina's military government—or of nothing at all.

The man himself, who ruled

Argentina as elected president from 1946 to 1955 with powers that steadily approached dictatorship, declared last Tuesday that he is returning "as a peace offering."

In two years of maneuvering and negotiation with the military government headed by Lt. Gen. Alejandro A. Lanusse, he appears to have settled into a basic agreement to help the country toward presidential elections next March, the first Argentine elections in seven years, to recognize a supervisory role for the military in any post-election government and to make him a candidate himself.

But appearances around Mr. Peron, Argentines recall, have always been misleading.

The government, based on an officer corps that has barely swallowed its hostility to Mr. Peron enough to authorize his return, has been courting the aged leader on the ground that only his presence can end the division of Argentina into two hostile camps—Peronists and anti-Peronists.

Senseless Division

"That division no longer makes the least sense," President Lanusse said in a speech last Friday night in Mendoza, a provin-

cial capital. The division has stymied Argentine politics since Mr. Peron was chased from the presidency and into exile by a military revolt in 1955. It has bred governments with uncertain or changing economic policies and probably led to the country's current economic stagnation.

"It is hard for me to understand the reason why Argentines with a common goal cannot develop the solutions that the country and the people demand," Mr. Peron said in the message announcing his return. He added that he hoped his presence would help to bring Argentines together.

There are still fears, however, that his arrival could mean just the opposite. Military commanders, who met for two hours Saturday, are reportedly reported to fear that a huge crowd of Mr. Peron's supporters at the airport could degenerate into a hostile mob.

But the first group celebration of his return, a festive featuring Peronist entertainers had to be canceled Thursday night when only 323 Peronists showed up to fill a 20,000-seat stadium.

Most Peronist leaders here have echoed their chief in calling for calm. But Rodolfo Galimberti,

the leader of the far-left youth wing of Mr. Peron's movement, asked students to arm for revolution on Friday. The outlook for that day remains uncertain.



Juan Peron

2-Day Rome Visit

MADRID, Nov. 13 (AP)—Madrid airport sources said today that Mr. Peron will fly to Rome tomorrow morning for a two-day visit before returning to Argentina on Friday.

Peronist sources here said Mr. Peron might have audiences with Pope Paul VI and President Giovanni Leone.

Obituaries

Rudolf Friml Is Dead at 92, Composer of 33 Operettas

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT)—Rudolf Friml, 92, the composer of such operetta favorites as "Rose Marie" and "The Vagabond King," died yesterday in Hollywood.

He was known as "Kalinka," "Eligh Jinks," "You're in Love" and "Tumble Inn." All were successful.

He was known as "Rose Marie."

One of his most notable works opened in 1924. It was "Rose Marie," for which Mr. Harbach and the young Oscar Hammerstein 2d. provided the book and lyrics.

"The Vagabond King," a free adaptation of the career of French poet Frédéric Villon, opened the following year. In 1928 Mr. Friml's show was "The Three Musketeers," for which P.G. Wodehouse contributed some of the lyrics.

With the Depression, the public taste began to change, "Luna" lost in Hawaii, was a failure in 1930, as was "Amina," produced four years later.

After that, Mr. Friml moved to Hollywood, where he supervised film versions of several of his 33 operettas. He continued to compose, but as the years went on he devoted more and more time to foreign travel.

Into his 80s, he continued to express his views with surprising vigor and always with good nature. From time to time one of his successes would be revived, and he would conduct concert of his greatest hits.

Mario Vinciguerra

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mario Vinciguerra, 85, an Italian journalist and writer noted for his studies on English literature, died at his home here today.

The late King George VI made Mr. Vinciguerra an honorary knight commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Vinciguerra was jailed during the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini for his liberal ideas.

Rep. Frank T. Bow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Rep. Frank T. Bow, 71, R. Ohio, who was retiring after 11 terms in Congress, died early today at Bethesda Naval Hospital after a 12-year battle with heart trouble.

Rep. Bow, ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee, was admitted to the hospital Oct. 17, the day before the 92d Congress adjourned, "suffering from severe exhaustion," his office said.

The cause of death was not immediately announced, but he had a history of heart disease



Rudolf Friml at his Hollywood home in 1968

The newspaper gave to cause of death for Mrs. considered by many an outstanding living woman.

Fernando Po Dead Of Nigerian Dennis

LAGOS, Nov. 13 (Reut)—The Equatorial Guinea ambassador here, Jose Okori-Douglas, died yesterday. Nigerian workers had clashes with the police on island of Fernando Po.

Nigerian plantation work played under a labor agreement with Equatorial Guinea's men were killed when broke up a demonstration island. A group which here by sea claimed it had escaped. A spokesman for Nigerian External Affairs said information was from the Nigerian mission island.

Travel Agents Congress

LISBON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The sixth world congress of agents opened here today.

and had suffered at least three major heart attacks.

He said several months ago that he would not seek re-election this year, and a few weeks ago, President Nixon announced that he intended to nominate Rep. Bow as ambassador to Panama.

Tom Wisdom

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 13 (AP)—Tom Wisdom, 65, one of Britain's best known racing drivers in the 1930s and 1940s, died in a nursing home here last night. The cause was not disclosed.

Mr. Wisdom competed 12 times in the Le Mans 24-hour race, failing to finish only once, when his Bristol speedster caught fire at 140 miles an hour. He took part in 26 Monte Carlo Rallies. In 1949 he was in a team that broke world speed records on the Bonneville salt flats in Utah.

Vera M. Inber

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Vera M. Inber, 82, Russian poet, war correspondent and writer who defended poet Boris Pasternak against critics' attacks in the 1950s, has died. Inber died today.

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Page 4

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2-Day Rome Visit

MADRID, Nov. 13 (AP)—Madrid airport sources said today that Mr. Peron will fly to Rome tomorrow morning for a two-day visit before returning to Argentina on Friday.

For the next six years he devoted himself to piano recitals and composition.

First Chance

Mr. Friml was building a modest reputation when a clash of temperament between two types of operetta, Victor Herbert and the Italian soubrette Nino R. Trentini, gave him his first chance to compose for the stage.

Miss Trentini's refusal to make a curtain call caused Mr. Herbert to cancel plans to devise another vehicle for her, and the prospective producer, Arthur Hammerstein, decided to call on the untried Mr. Friml.

The result was "The Firefly," with lyrics and book by Otto Harbach. A quarter of a century later Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald starred in a somewhat altered version. For it, Mr. Friml, in collaboration with Herbert Stothart, wrote the melody for "The Donkey Serenade."

After "The Firefly," Mr. Friml composed new operettas almost at the rate of one a year for more than a decade. These bore such

titles as "Kalinka," "Eligh Jinks," "You're in Love" and "Tumble Inn."

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"Rose Marie"

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ngress of Italian Socialists lit on Left or Right Alliance

NOV. 13 (AP)—The Congress of Italian Socialists is close today with Italy's largest party deeply split whether to return to government alliance with the Christians or stick with communists in the opposition.

Secretary Giacomo Mancini opened floor debate with 100 votes for party unity. Rival Francesco de Martino made clear he wants Mr. Mancini's policy of along with the Communists.

Mr. de Martino told the congress Saturday the Socialists start talks with the dominant Christian Democrats on a center-left coalition after the center government under Giulio Andreotti, whose governments ruled for a decade until last year, Mr. Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, became. He replaced the in the cabinet with

ance Facing il, Mail and one Strikes

IS. Nov. 13 (IHT)—The face a four-day disruption of services from tomorrow waymen, teachers, municipal employees, and post-office go on strike in turn.

Focus point of the action the state-run railways, workers striking for the time in a month to back claims and demands for working conditions.

tomorrow to the end of the railroads will come by region. Around commuter lines from the will be struck tomorrow, the south Wednesday, the 1st Thursday, and the west orth service from Friday. Trucks will provide emergency service from suburbs to

arrow Paris and other cities will find their rubbish in the streets. Some schools a short of teachers, while post office employees are to stay away from work, need will see post-office cutting some services, down mail and affecting ones. The effect of this on letter deliveries is expected to be felt for the rest of the week.

each case the strikes are by the two major trade movements, the Confédération du Travail and the dération Française et Démocratique du Travail.

stoppages are aimed at taking claims for wage raises.

Eton Drops Off-Campus Uniform Rule

WINDSOR, England, Nov. 13 (AP)—Boys at Eton, the school that has produced many British leaders, have been excused from wearing their "conspicuously idiotic" uniform when away from the school.

The news, hailed by all Etonians, will be a blow to American tourists. Formerly, the boys at this school had to wear their traditional black top hats, black coats with tall collars and white wing collars wherever they went.

The Chronicle, the college's magazine, said: "This will stop the American tourists capturing for immortality with cameras the depressed demeanor of a youth of 13 in penguin attire. No longer will we look so conspicuously idiotic."

Troops Slay IRA Suspect During Belfast Gun Battle

BELFAST, Nov. 13 (UPI)—British troops pursuing a stolen car killed a suspected Irish Republican Army guerrilla today in a Belfast gun battle, the army said.

In another clash, soldiers shot and wounded a bank robber as he headed toward a getaway car using the bank manager as a shield.

The hijacker's death was the 629th in three years of violence between Northern Ireland's majority Protestants and minority Roman Catholics.

Tonight, a 28-year-old Catholic man, shot down by an apparent assassination squad 24 hours earlier, died in a hospital in Belfast, Reuters reported. This raised the death toll to 630.

The running gun battle had erupted in Belfast's Roman Catholic Falls Road when troops in a Land Rover and an armored car spotted a car stolen earlier by suspected IRA gunmen and gave chase.

Suddenly a rifle was poked from a window of the fleeing vehicle and fire commenced at the pursuers, an army spokesman said.

The troops returned the fire.

The car swerved, tire burst and

Debré, Carrington Talks

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—French Defense Minister Michel Debré will hold talks with British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington here Nov. 20 and 21, British officials said today.

the vehicle crashed into a wall. One man fell dead from the passenger's side and the driver, pumping shots that scattered pursuing soldiers, escaped down side streets.

A hostile crowd scuffled with troops trying to reach the dead man. By the time they did the rifle had disappeared, the army said.

In the bank holdup incident three gunmen held up the Northern Bank in an East Belfast suburb and were backing toward their getaway car, using the bank manager as a shield, when a joint army-police patrol came on the scene. The police advanced from the front, but the soldiers came up behind the robbers, shooting and wounding one and capturing all three, the army said.

Call for Election

Meanwhile, Northern Ireland's largest political party today called for a general election in the embattled province.

The Ulster Unionist party, representing the province's majority Protestants, issued a statement anticipating the outcome of a debate later today in the House of Commons in London. Parliament was debating a British outline of Northern Ireland's political future, which included complete British control of security forces.

The Unionists said Northern Ireland's people should be given a proper opportunity to indicate their wishes through the ballot box at a general election.

20th Bomb Found in Mail In Britain

Foreign Office Denies Arab Embassies Link

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—London police today disposed of the 20th letter-bomb found in Britain in the current wave of terror by mail aimed at Jewish firms and individuals.

The bomb was found at a Jewish-owned automobile firm in the capital's financial district as police renewed their warning to the Jewish community to beware of suspicious mail.

Only one person—a director of a diamond company—has been injured since the letter-bombs began arriving here last Friday from India.

In Scotland, police officers today looked through three bags of mail reaching Glasgow from Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta. They gave clearance to 300 letters bearing Indian postmarks.

This followed the discovery during the weekend of two letter-bombs posted in Bombay and delivered to the offices of two Jewish businessmen in Glasgow.

In London, the Foreign Office issued a special statement saying there was no foundation for press reports which suggested that the British government believed that Arab embassies in London were implicated in recent acts of terrorism against the Jewish community in Britain.

The statement also said there was "no foundation whatsoever" to reports that the government planned to take up the matter with Arab embassies.

In the House of Commons, Home Secretary Robert Carr said in response to a question that the government would act with great seriousness on "any evidence we may see about any diplomat or any foreign embassy giving aid or comfort to this sort of activity."

Meanwhile, the staff of one London postal depot met management officials to discuss mail handling. One report said that some workers wanted a ban on all overseas mail.

Dayan to Confer With Aide to Laird

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who is on a private visit to the United States will meet tomorrow with Deputy Defense Secretary Kenneth Rush, the Pentagon said today.

A spokesman said that it was uncertain whether Gen. Dayan would meet Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

Parliament Member Reproved In India for Wearing CIA Badge

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (AP)—A member of the Indian Parliament was admonished by the speaker today for entering the chamber wearing a badge that said, "I Am a CIA Agent."

"I do not think it proper for a member to come to the House with a symbol," Speaker J.S. Dhillon told Pilo Mod, whose Swatantra party is considered the most pro-American of the numerous Indian parties.

Whatever a member's feelings on an issue, Speaker Dhillon said, the dignity and decorum of the House should be maintained.

Communist and Marxist members had complained that Mr. Modi was indirectly defending the CIA's activities in India.

Mr. Modi announced a month ago that he would wear the badge to the opening parliamentary session of the winter sitting to protest statements by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress party blaming the CIA for many of India's internal problems.

Two in Family Of Jailed Yakir Held in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Soviet police today raided the apartment of arrested dissident leader Pyotr Yakir and detained his wife and son-in-law for questioning, dissident sources said.

The sources said the police spent eight hours in the Moscow apartment of Mr. Yakir, 49, who was arrested June 21 as an anti-Soviet agitator who allegedly passed information to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the Munich-based U.S. stations. He has not been tried yet.

His wife Valentina returned to the home during the search and was taken away with their son-in-law, Yuli Elin.

Soviet police had searched the quarters several times in the past for 18 hours last January and nine hours in May. A number of his books and papers were confiscated then, sources said.

Most of Mr. Yakir's protest activity prior to his arrest was to accuse the Soviet state of continuing Stalinist-style suppression of freedoms. He spent 17 years in a Stalinist prison camp after his father—Army Gen. Ilya Yakir—executed in a 1937 purge.

Britain Quits Returning to Uganda Asians Who Immigrated Illegally

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—

Britain today decided to halt the deportations to Uganda of Asians who arrived here illegally with the influx of Asian holders of British passports expelled by President Idi Amin.

This announcement made in Parliament by Home Secretary Robert Carr, followed a row over publication of a press report that Britain was "secretly deporting" back to Uganda refugee Asians who were Ugandan citizens.

New Delhi Probes 14-Yr.-Old Guru's Financial Sources

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (AP)—

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government is investigating a religious movement headed by a 14-year-old guru who is India's latest spiritual export to the West, sources said today.

They reported that Mrs. Gandhi has taken a personal interest—in her capacity as head of all intelligence agencies—in the controversy surrounding guru Maharaj Ji, known to his devotees as Lord of the Universe, Prince of Peace and the Perfect Master.

One senior member of the government said that Indian diplomatic missions in countries where the guru's Divine Light Mission operates—including the United States and Britain—have been asked to investigate financial aspects of the movement.

The government, he said, wants to determine whether the mission is violating Indian law, particularly regarding restrictions on Indian nationals having bank accounts and capital assets abroad.

The controversy began when the guru returned to India last week in a jumbo jet filled with 350 American disciples—and a suitcase containing about \$65,000 in money, watches and jewels, including diamond rings and a pearl necklace. Customs impounded the suitcase.

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The Return of Juan Peron

It is reported from Buenos Aires that the return of Juan Peron, Argentina's dictatorial president-in-exile, an event which is scheduled for Friday, is being awaited with a complex confusion of hope, fear and plain uncertainty. Will he unite a divided nation—or produce a violent confrontation? The government worriedly hopes for the former, and Peron has said that his intention is just that. But his more radical supporters and more confirmed foes anticipate trouble.

This mixed reaction matches the career of Juan Peron. The product of a military uprising, he won enough support from the younger officers, troops and workers to win election as president in 1946. By a combination of flamboyant nationalism and the introduction of an excellent system of social services, he established a strong popular base, which has not only survived 17 years of exile but has grown broad enough to make the Peronista party a serious threat to the present government.

Juan Peron will face another legacy of his regime when he returns to Argentina. His cultivation of the "descamisados"—the shirtless ones, Argentina's equivalent of the revolutionary French *sans culottes*—produced many worthy social reforms. But it also gave great strength and many aspirations to the Argentinian labor movement. More-

over, it was expensive. When Peron was ousted in 1955 by a military junta (the higher officers always mistrusted him), Argentina was on the verge of economic chaos, with galloping inflation, a very adverse balance of payments, and a peso that was rapidly dwindling in value.

His successors have tried, largely in vain, to cope with all of these phenomena. An alternation of military and civilian governments managed to arrest the explosive inflation, but at the moment it seems to be at the expense of economic stagnation, with a discontented labor force and groups of radical students yearning for the return of Peron.

Peron, in his heyday, had the backing and guidance of the shrewd, charismatic Eva Peron, who died before he left the country. From his house in exile in Spain have come little philosophical light or leading. What his presence—at 77—or his talents—without Eva—may accomplish toward developing (in Peron's words) the "solutions that the country and the people demand" awaits the test of his return. And whether his combination of demagoguery and half-disguised force has any real relevance to Argentina's current problems must also be put to another trial. Friday will, in any case, be a highly important day in Argentina's historical calendar.

The End of the German Question

With scarcely anyone in the United States paying heed, the German question—nothing less than the toughest and most dangerous political issue in the world over the last quarter century—was formally resolved the other day. That the event could have transpired with so little excitement is much more than testimony to the coincidence of the American elections. It marks the very real easing and normalizing of East-West relations that has taken place in the last few years.

What happened the other day is that democratic West Germany, a member of NATO, and socialist East Germany, a member of the Warsaw Pact, concluded a "basic treaty." In it they agreed to stop treating each other, and to stop letting others treat them, as deadly rivals; and to start treating each other, and to start making others treat them, as good neighbors. The language of the treaty is a whole lot more complicated but that is the essence of it.

Implementation of its various aspects will take various lengths of time: For instance, it will take years for the city of Pankow to gain confidence to give its citizens the right to decide whether they want to live in East Germany or West. But the fundamental step of accepting the postwar division of Europe as real, if not permanent, and accommodating relations to that acceptance, has been taken. War in or over Europe is now virtually unthinkable.

It was Washington and Moscow, of course, which made the treaty of the two German

states possible and necessary. But the role played by the two Germanys themselves was more than mere tail-of-the-dog. Willy Brandt's "Eastern policy" of reconciliation has been widely hailed. Erich Honecker's "Western policy"—adapting his country to the demands of international détente—must be noted too. Turning East Germany from pariah to full-fledged participant in European affairs was no mean feat. He did it essentially by acceding to a Berlin agreement in which others made the key decisions on how his territory would be crossed, and by putting a face of political moderation on the strong economic body built up by his predecessor, Walter Ulrich.

We assume that ratification of the "basic treaty" will go off without a hitch after the West German elections next Sunday. With the German question thus formally solved, the focus of European diplomacy can and will turn to continental approaches to security and general welfare. Talks on European security and cooperation are to begin among some 35 states, including both Germanys on Nov. 22 in Helsinki. More restricted talks on lowering troop levels in Central Europe will open in January. By next year both German states will be in the United Nations. Already East German traitors are packing their bags to come to the United States; diplomatic recognition cannot be far away. It is an immensely satisfying moment in world affairs.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Thieu's Reaction to Peace Plan

President Thieu's earlier tough reaction to the peace plan was obviously aimed at rallying popular support for his stand on the proposed settlement of the Vietnam question, but hindsight suggests that he was primarily out to hold up final negotiations, pending the outcome of the U.S. presidential election. He adopted a similar tactic in 1968 when he boycotted the Paris peace talks for nearly six months until after the result of that year's U.S. presidential election which put Mr. Nixon in the White House. President Thieu, it seems, feels that once President Nixon is installed for another four-year term he could negotiate from strength and adopt a stiffer attitude towards Hanoi in securing a settlement.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

SALT and Spy Satellites

The broad objectives of SALT-2 should be fairly clear. Apart from converting the limited agreement of SALT-1 into a permanent one, it should work toward a reduction in the number of arms and a limitation on their quality. But how? Disarmament measures need not only to be acceptable to both sides, but to be verifiable. The most significant achievement of SALT-1 was

possibly the joint understanding that neither power would interfere with the other's monitoring network of "spy" satellites and sensors. Whatever agreements can be reached during the next few years in Geneva must depend to a large extent on the capacity of these national systems.

—From the Times (London).

Letter Bombs

Letter bombs come in the same category as kidnapping and hijacking. The depressing fact is that this kind of violence seems to be becoming more frequent as the larger powers and political groupings have been trying . . . to reduce the likelihood of explosions and conflicts on the largest scale.

Settlements can only be reached by compromise and unfortunately the very nature of such settlements excludes the participation of the extreme letter-bomber, the hijacker or the kidnapper. He will persist partly on the questionable premise that any publicity, however bloody, is better for his cause than none. He persists also in the desire to grab the whole loaf, rather than to settle for half. In the process not only are innocent people hurt and killed, but men without even the shadow of a political excuse are drawn in to practice this private enterprise violence.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

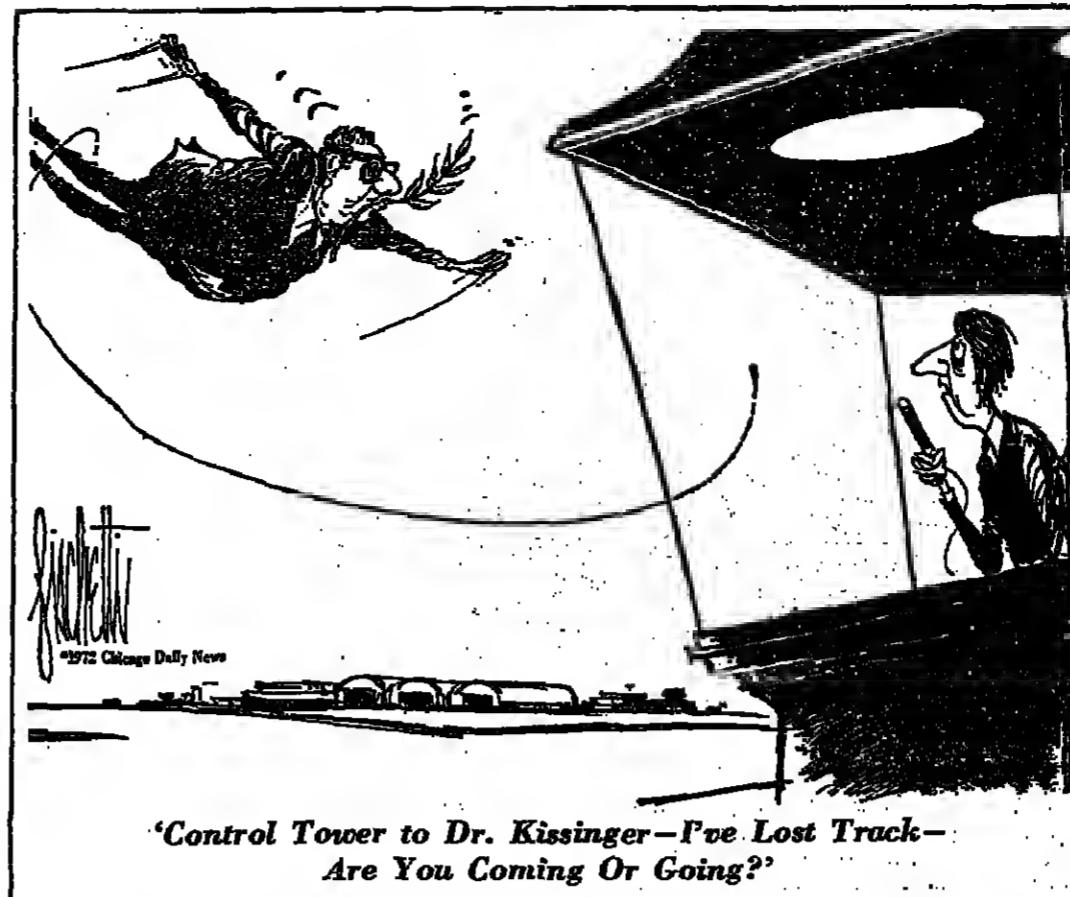
November 14, 1897

CONSTANTINOPLE.—An important declaration has just been made at the Porte by the Russian Embassy. It was to the effect that if the Ottoman government intended to apply part of the Greek war indemnity to fresh armaments, the Russian government would remind it of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity owing by Turkey, and already amounting to over 11 million pounds, payment of which Russia would then demand.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1922

CHICAGO.—Police Chief Charles Fitzmorris intends to motorize the entire police force and has requested a supply of automobiles in which policemen will cover their beats. Chief Fitzmorris claims that the modern crook has eliminated the patrolman on foot. He said he will place three policemen in each car to cover the beats and they must telephone to the station every 20 minutes. It is certainly a worthy program.



'Control Tower to Dr. Kissinger—I've Lost Track—Are You Coming Or Going?'

What Is the Question?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—One day during the campaign Michigan's Democratic candidate for senator, Frank Kelley, saw a line of people waiting for unemployment compensation. He went up and asked a man what was on his mind in this election. The man answered: "Busing."

The story illustrates the failure of perception on the part of many liberals in 1972. We thought such issues as busing, amnesty and pot were mere distractions from the real domestic problems facing America—economic injustice and social disorder. But in the terms that decide elections that was simply wrong: the voters cared more about the supposed distractions.

Sen. McGovern was seen by many people as someone challenging basic American values, such as thrift and puritan morality. To those who know him it must seem absurdly unfair to regard such an old-fashioned, decent man as a figure of the counterculture. Some might add that the white view of blacks, however unspoken, was central to current politics.

Such realities should be recognized not only as a matter of hindsight, to explain the election result, but in order to understand the present prospect in American politics. For one can detect familiar misconceptions creeping into liberal conversation already.

Surely Mr. Nixon will want to be a statesman, it is said, now that he has had this great victory.

He will want to make a record on the great domestic problems of a kind that history will praise for its restraint and moderation.

It is not clear what he will do for tax restraint. It did not vote for experimentation in society; it voted for the status quo.

In talking about what he saw as the problems facing this country, he did not emphasize the crisis of the cities or racial tension or the fact that millions live in corrupting need and squalor. He spoke of ending "pervasive" of existing new taxation and government spending, of continuing legal and judicial conservatism.

In short, it would be altogether surprising to see large new federal programs in the next few years, as it would be to have the administration propose tax reforms with the aim of even modest income redistribution. The President does not believe in such approaches. And to put it mildly, he has no mandate for them.

Mood of Voters
That is why those who opposed Mr. Nixon should not fool themselves about the mood of the voters who elected him. That landslide majority did not vote for new openings to the black minority; it voted at most for benign neglect. It did not vote for new government expenditures; it voted for tax restraint. It did not vote for experimentation in society; it voted for the status quo.

Liberals may continue to be skeptical of the argument that America needs a time of relative repose, that time will solve more problems than radical change.

They may be even more concerned that years of neglect will make this country explode in renewed tension.

But liberals have to realize that they lost this election—and understand that others have fundamentally different perceptions.

They might remember the words of Gertrude Stein on her deathbed. She murmured, "What is the answer?" There was silence, and she said: "In that case, what is the question?"

The Logic of Reshuffle

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—After Watergate, it is tempting to think of the coming reshuffle in the administration as a game of pin the tail on the donkey. But the shakeup is actually occasioned by larger developments. The revamping needs to be measured against sweeping changes of perspective in domestic and foreign policy.

In domestic policy, the country is entering a wholly new atmosphere. Over the past eight years government has acquired a dirty name.

It is now widely recognized that the programs of the Great Society really don't work. Even if they did, there is no present disposition in the electorate to pay higher taxes for measures designed to help people in trouble.

In the process, however, this country's relations with its most important partners in security and prosperity went awry. Now the emphasis has to be on righting the balance with Europe and Japan.

But there is no Brezhnev, to say nothing of Chou, in the more advanced countries. They are ruled by a gaggle of leaders jostling for renown. Moreover, the business that has to be done with them, unlike the relatively simple business done with Peking and Moscow, involves highly detailed, complexly interrelated, matters encompassing defense, disarmament, money and trade.

There has to be a shift from architecture to needpoint.

Theoretically the right place to make this adjustment would be the State Department. A new secretary and a new deputy secretary would make lots of sense. But Mr. Nixon wants a secretary of state who moves the ball between the 40-yard stripes, not one who makes touchdowns. William Rogers fills that bill nicely and seems eager to stay on. Mr. Rogers wants as deputy a figure who will not upset him. Other departments (notably Defense, Commerce and Treasury) with yearnings to do the foreign policy job are in fact too much beholden to clients in the military and business community to play a truly central role.

The third requirement (the one that is truly important) is very hard to meet. Somebody has to figure out a new rationale for domestic social policy. That somebody cannot be any old cabinet officer. Indeed, the new appointments to the domestic cabinet posts will be interesting chiefly as signs of which people are vain enough to want jobs with glamorous titles and no power.

The action in determining a new rationale is going to be at the center of government. In particular it makes sense to

take on as deputy to Dr. Kissinger a man of first-rate analytic powers, with special equipment in the economic field.

In the end, no doubt, the reorganization will be imperfect. Some king-sized vanities, after all, are at stake. But it is a hopeful sign that President Nixon has set about a necessary task early and briskly.

Letters

A Scenario

Show out the glad tidings President Nixon is going to re-establish America's character and restore its spiritual strength. No more will we see the U.S. citizens of the entire Vietnamese engagement could be ignored by any more liberal colleagues, beyond me. I, for one, am proud to have served in Vietnam, helping the South Vietnamese defend themselves against the foreign invasion from the North.

CHARLES H. EYPPER
Oxford, England

Not to Vote

David Broder's "U.S. Election: Voting For Immobility" (IHT, Nov. 7), points up a problem which perhaps he didn't intend to. If a cross-party Congress/executive can "paralyze the government" as he suggests, it implies

that the paper-thin differences between our two great political parties are of more importance than our national welfare. If this is true, I prefer not to vote.

J.C. ANDRULAITIS
Milan, Italy

Troubled Area?

In the story, "Paris' Consul in Zaragoza Dies of Burns" (IHT, Nov. 8), I strongly protest: a) Your statement that Spain is in the same category as Vietnam when it comes to "troubled areas abroad"; b) Your use of quotation marks around the word "inadvertently" when referring to the accidental bombing of the French mission in Hanoi. Do you think that Mr. Sustis was the target?

THOMAS SKEEAN
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Proud to Serve

The U.S. presidential election illustrates beautifully a point I have been trying to make ever since I left Vietnam. To the degree which the overwhelming Nixon vote reflects, not a particularly strong love of Nixon, but rather a fear or mistrust of McGovern—so the South Vietnamese villager must be judged along with his government, not

dear sir 1250

ATER IN PARIS

Wilson's 24-Hour Spectacle

By Quinn Curtiss

Nov. 13 (IHT).—Robert's "Overture" was given à la Comique over the weekend consumed most of it. Beginning at mid-Saturday, it ran with permission for 24 hours, so one might imagine, a show on earth. Such is the inquest. At this festival of Arts in Iran, a seven-day spectaculair. "Overture" must hold the record, requiring more time than would Wagner's "Ring" plus "Tristan and

"Isolde."

Former members of "Overture" of the Byrd Hoffman

and Wilson himself—6-hour shifts, never the physical exhaustion of day bicycle riders or in marathon dance. The house remained throughout. A band of eight hooligans tried to stop the proceedings in hours of Sunday morning utterly to pierce the dedicated. There was continual going and it is unusual a single spectator saw in its entirety, could have intervened.

This report is based on 18 hours of observation.

To open the all-night, all-day "Overture," a tall, gaunt woman in a black, sleeveless dress came before the curtain and stared at the auditorium for 30 minutes. In the first of the cycles of tableaux, each lasting about an hour and a half, Madeleine Renaud made a guest appearance, sitting at attention in a chair, as other members strolled and crept about her, and then mimicking a typist. Her presence dominated the scene.

Pictorial Gift

Wilson has an extraordinary gift for the pictorial. The scenic aspect of the backdrop, a transparent curtain on which rears the skeleton of a dinosaur, the subtle lighting with its depiction of the spreading dawn and the changing colors of the sky, and the choreographic direction which suggests that the players are elusive figures in a haunting dream disclose a masterful sense of the stage picture. For the most part, a slow-motion timing is employed for the movement of the performers, though there is a sudden quickening of tempo in several dance interludes. Wilson himself executes some nimble dances, one with a little boy.

The production often has the lyric quality of the silent film

and like the silent film it benefits from a musical accompaniment, much of it from a ragtime piano playing half-forgotten melodies. Other sound effects are artfully used: the twittering of birds, the ocean's roar, the patter of rain, while offstage radios broadcast different bulletins in underscores.

While the earlier Wilson spectacle, "Deafman's Glance," was entirely pantomimic, dialogue has been introduced in "Overture," though it is spoken in muffled tones. There is a trial sequence in which a woman is accused of murdering her mother, but neither the extensive evidence nor the verdict—if there is a verdict—can be heard. Elsewhere Cynthia Lubar, who wrote some of the text, takes the microphone and seeks to explain in fractured French its meaning.

Strange and inexplicable interludes succeed one another. One includes a Bengal torch procession, a second is set by the sea-side, a third in a frontier saloon. When the dialogue is audible, it is sometimes shattered out, with phrases repeated and words mispronounced.

"Overture" is curiously alienated from its audience. One watches it as though it were taking place far away or under water. It presents a vision, or



Robert Wilson

... "Overture."

rather a series of visions. It is mysterious and casts a hypnotic spell. One can only admire its strong individuality; and in its creation of mood, a mood of sweet melancholy, it is seductive. As an experiment in theatrical technique, it is masterly, but one should like to see Wilson, who is obviously talented, try his hand at drama. Shakespeare, Marlowe, Greek tragedy or such exotic, modern poetic fantasies as Hauptmann's "And Poppa Dances" or Sollogub's "Triumph Death" should invite him.

"Overture" is curiously alienated from its audience. One

Sleeping Bags
the Bedroom

Naomi Barry

(IHT).—When Agnès introduced the indoor sleeping bag to Parisians a month ago, she wanted less work and guest alike. The bag, which comes in single-bed sizes, is good, but if it does away with sheets, blankets and pillows.

Envelope an envelope of black to take out, wash

The indoor
sleeping
bag and
child.



and from inside the sleeping bag, which is reversible and made up in dozens of color combinations, contrasting prints and solids. It

is filled with down or a synthetic material and comes with a matching pillow.

"My eight-year-old daughter won't sleep in anything else at home and carries it rolled up whenever she is invited to spend the night," Mrs. Comar says.

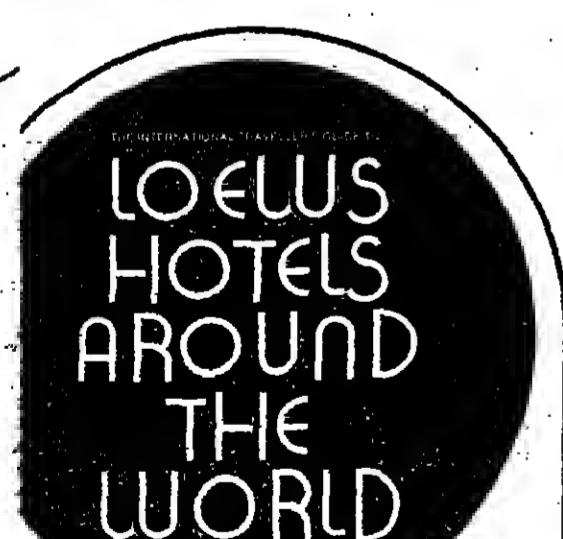
Agnès Comar, 76 Rue de Seine, Paris 6.

A NATURE
ANS L'ART

par

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One good stay deserves another.European Women Hold
Liberation Congress

By Joan Z. Shore

BRUSSELS (IHT).—"We're all here, we're all oppressed and we're all responsible for it." Such was the message of Germaine Greer, the Australian-born feminist and author of "The Female Eunuch" this weekend when she spoke to a woman's liberation congress in Brussels.

The meeting attracted 7,000 to 8,000 people, including delegations from Holland, Germany and England, to hear speeches by Miss Greer, Simone de Beauvoir, and to take part in discussions.

Held Saturday ("the first time since the Armistice that no one has been born on Nov. 11" according to one male observer), the congress was known as Jour des Femmes to the Walloons and Vrouwendag to the Flemish. Men attended but were not permitted to speak.

"Everyone's liberation is incompatible with capitalism," said Miss Greer, adding that a woman's lot in the Soviet Union was not much better than in the West. "We live in a society where all relationships have become power relationships, with one side carrying on a pretense of superiority and the other side a pretense of inferiority."

"I still believe," she said, "what I wrote in 'The Second Sex' nearly 20 years ago. One is not born a woman, one becomes a woman. Inequality between men and women is a cultural fact. Society conditions us, men and women, to stick to a so-called natural role. Until now, it was believed that change in this area had to come from a social revolution. But in Eastern countries," she said, "in spite of the progress, there are still numerous inequalities. For men, women's liberation can't proceed without social revolution, but it's the women who must liberate themselves."

Although the women's lib movement had a late start in Belgium and is constantly menaced by division into two linguistic groups, it is ahead of other countries in one respect. The first women's political party, Parti Féministe Unifié, was officially formed two months ago and will name its own candidates for government offices next year. Several women in political positions have already resigned from their former parties to join PFG.

Entertainment
In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"The Valsachi Papers," Terence Young's "often ludicrous and often just dull" film based on the testimony of the Mafia soldier turned informant, Joe Valsachi, and on Peter Maas's book, "has the look of a movie project that ran short of ideas before it was finished, and ran short of class almost before it was begun." Roger Greenspun calls it "the only gangster movie of recent memory in which the hoods still say 'doss' and 'dose,' and which simulates an Italian accent by adding 'a' to the ends of words: 'You live by the knife and gun-a. You die by the knife and the gun-a.'"

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1972

A Sculptor's Invention

The Flowers Only Need Dusting

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 13 (IHT).—Emile Héricourt is a sculptor and inventor of half-surrealistic floral compositions built out of natural, static elements.

He started working in this medium while employed by Harpel, an artificial flower maker on the Rue Sainte-Anne. "But artificial flowers," he said, "are really a bit dowdy. They are also fragile."

When the firm was commissioned to provide a Mexican-style flower arrangement, Mr. Héricourt started moving beyond artificial flowers. He went to Les Halles and found a wealth of unusual natural elements, flowers from all over the globe: Mexico, Asia, South Africa. In his hands, lotus hearts, peony seeds, bamboo leaves and coconut roots were assembled, painted electric colors, varnished and voilà—a new magic garden.

Sometimes Mr. Héricourt gives his compositions a modern ring

by throwing in a stainless steel tree, inspired, he says, by Bernini's sculptures.

rather a series of visions. It is mysterious and casts a hypnotic spell. One can only admire its strong individuality; and in its creation of mood, a mood of sweet melancholy, it is seductive. As an experiment in theatrical technique, it is masterly, but one should like to see Wilson, who is obviously talented, try his hand at drama. Shakespeare, Marlowe, Greek tragedy or such exotic, modern poetic fantasies as Hauptmann's "And Poppa Dances" or Sollogub's "Triumph Death" should invite him.

"Overture" is curiously alienated from its audience. One

advantage. "The advantage over real plants," Mr. Héricourt said, "is that these plants can go anywhere, even in dark corners and need a minimum of upkeep. A little dusting job will do the trick."

So far, his compositions have found their way to a number of commercial locales, such as the foyer of the Hôtel Méridien (where they lend a definitely South Seas atmosphere) and the Banque Rothschild's cafeteria. Giverny just ordered a huge bouquet for his perfume factory. Although he can work on a smaller scale, his splashy arrangements look best with a lot of space around them.

Mr. Héricourt also said that he likes Japanese flower arrangements and trusts their compositions "because of their construction ideas. But one must be careful not to go too far. The Japanese are highly philosophical with their flowers, you know, each stem must have a meaning and all that—and we, after all, are Europeans."

"The most important thing," he said, "is the volume as well as the shape of the container."

He personally favors modern square or cylindrical shapes over the traditional cut-glass vase.

Many of Mr. Héricourt's compositions reflect his sculptor's talent and have great movement.

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Rejects Proposal Tariffs

Iso Turns Down U.S. Free Trade

Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Japan's Economic Council Britain today in effect a U.S. proposal for trade of industrial goods industrialized nations.

Japanese Foreign Minister Roy Denman views annual meeting of the agreement on Tariffs that is preparing for ad-liberalization schedule next year.

most the same words, and Mr. Denman decries idea as too ambiguous doubts whether free trade at this stage a the interests of all involved.

last week proposed idea in industrial goods industrial world as an the GATT trade talks, since the 1967 Kennedy Treaty for lowering tariffs.

Report for U.S.

and Japan have export for the idea, developing countries fear free trade among nations would damage the exports of developing countries.

ference today ended of the role of trade in future talks without a difference between States and the European Economic Community.

paratory Panel

the conference has agreement only on the of creating a so-called committee that would GATT member nations developing countries out-organization that wish site.

mitter will have to conclude negotiations subjects and make its recommendations to a GATT ministerial meeting expected to convene next September.

in told the meeting "a proposed begin on of tariffs with is next March 1, and complete this within four others, before the minister.

ition means fixing concessions to com-external tariff in the new community Britain, Denmark and

Dollar—

AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar on international exchanges:

Nov. 13, 1972

Today Previous
1. 3.2629 2.3468
4. 41.21-23 41.15-17
10. 44.05-10 44.14-16
18. 3.2075-89 3.2076-81
26. 6.0018-20 6.0017-20
30. 20.89-91 20.87-89
5. 0.0375-0.0385 0.0376-0.0384
12. 0.0290-0.0295 0.0291-0.0294
19. 55.450-57 55.450-57
26. 53.450-52 53.450-54
33. 33.22-23 33.22-24
4. 4.743-58 4.743-58
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Norton Simon to Acquire Max Factor

Norton Simon Inc. plans to acquire Max Factor & Co. for about \$475 million in stock. Norton Simon president David J. Mahoney says: "The extreme success of Max Factor in the international market was a major factor in our decision." Directors of both firms must approve the agreement in principle. It provides for the exchange of 1,115 shares of Norton Simon common stock for each of the 10,483 million shares of Max Factor currently outstanding. A Norton Simon spokesman said Max Factor would be operated as a separate division with no change in management.

Soviets Report New Gas Find

A new natural gas field has been discovered in the Tyumen region of west Siberia, a focus of interest for U.S. companies negotiating a vast natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. The news agency says. The gas field is situated between two deposits prospected earlier, one of which has a daily output of 1 billion cubic meters. The United States is contemplating a deal to buy natural gas worth over \$45 billion from the Soviet Union.

Revising Export, Import Laws

Japan Diet Passes Trade Surplus Bills

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Japanese Diet today passed two trade bills and a large supplementary budget designed to reduce Japan's ever-increasing trade surplus.

The two bills, when they go into effect this month, will revise existing laws on exports and imports necessary to implement a five-point program which the government adopted on Oct. 20 to stave off a second upward revaluation of the yen.

The program called for a 20 percent across-the-board cut in tariffs on industrial and processed agricultural products, cur-

tailing of exports, and faster liberalization of restrictions on imports.

The Finance Ministry estimates that the surplus in Japan's international payments account would dwindle by \$300 million by the tariff cut, another \$200 million by expansion of import quotas, and still another \$450 million to \$600 million by expanding import financing and abolishing tax benefits for exporters, totaling about \$1 billion.

No estimate is available yet on the amount that could be cut from the surpluses by measures to be taken on export control

and liberalization of imports, since the ministries concerned are still working on them.

Trade Surplus

Despite the measures the government has taken so far to curb exports, Japan's trade surplus has continued to rise. The government predicts that the surplus will exceed \$8 billion this year.

Foreign exchange holdings rose to \$1.6 billion at the end of October, a gain of \$1.3 billion in the previous month.

The reserves have increased 26 percent in the last 12 months.

The supplementary budget calls for an outlay of \$2.5 billion in the general account and \$1.2 billion in the loan and investment program.

The supplementary budget brings the total appropriation for fiscal 1973 to \$40.3 billion, an increase of 26.7 percent over the 1971 figure.

The government's Economic Planning Agency said that the additional budget would step up Japan's 1972 growth rate of gross national product to 9.5 percent, or 2.3 percent higher than the original estimate of 7.2 percent.

Japan Shipyards Prosper

By Fixed-Price Contracts

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP).—The Japanese shipbuilding industry's ability to offer fixed-price contracts at a time when most European yards are insisting on price with escalation clauses is the major factor in a growing crisis in world shipbuilding, according to Hong Kong shipping magnate Y. K. Pao.

Mr. Pao was commenting on the sharp warning by West European shipbuilders to their Japanese counterparts delivered at the end of a three-day shipping conference here last week. The conference drew delegates from

13 countries belonging to the shipbuilding working party of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Japan now accounts for slightly more than half the total tonnage of new ships launched each year after starting from scratch at the end of the Second World War. Several big new shipyards are under construction, and that spells disaster as far as the Europeans are concerned.

European Attack

European representatives at the OECD meeting, fearing that Japan may soon account for 65 percent of the market, bitterly attacked the expansion plans and said the EEC "cannot countenance" a shipbuilding monopoly by any one country.

Mr. Pao, who owns Worldwide Ltd., is a big client of the Japanese shipyards. Just as the OECD conference was getting under way, he announced orders totaling \$306 million for six tankers measuring more than 300,000 deadweight tons apiece and a 160,000-ton oil/crude carrier, all from Japanese yards. And he is currently negotiating further orders.

Mr. Pao said that, despite last December's revaluation of the yen, which boosted the price of ships made in Japan by about 17 percent, large vessels still cost less here than they do in Europe.

Mr. Pao said the Japanese shipbuilders know the price of steel long in advance because steelmakers have organized their flow of raw materials on a long-term basis, have modern, efficient plants and can quote fixed prices.

The shipbuilders have close relationships with the steel companies.

Mr. Pao also noted the tight relationship between shipyards and their subcontractors, which allows them to calculate the future cost of equipment.

In Europe, he said, the industry structure is loose, with separate and unrelated companies supplying the final assembler. Each of these concerns has its own labor problems and cost pressures, and the shipbuilders often does not know what they are until he finds the price of a certain piece of equipment has risen since the last time he ordered it.

Norway Orders Ships

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. said today it has received an order from Bergesen of Norway, for three tankers of 364,000 deadweight tons each.

Italy Reports Deficit

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Italy had a payments deficit of 155 billion francs in September, compared to a surplus of 88 billion in September, 1971, according to preliminary data from Banca d'Italia. The central bank said the entire deficit was due to September's trade deficit.

Exports in October reached 12.83 billion francs while imports totaled 11.28 billion francs.

U.S. Controls Seen Staying Through '73

But Officials Seeking Ways to Trim Program

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—

Officials who operate the Nixon administration's controls over wages, prices and rents are strongly disposed to narrow the program as a gradual step toward decontrol.

They are also afraid, they have indicated in private conversations, that the program is becoming excessively complex as more and more regulations and restrictions are issued.

Cabinet-level policymakers have been resolutely non-committal, even in private, about whether the program will be continued beyond its present expiration date of April 30, 1973. Nevertheless, there are several indications that it will go on, perhaps throughout 1973.

Officials who actually operate the program also make no predictions, but it is plain that they expect it to continue.

There are several reasons why continuation of the program is

Dow Index Hits New Closing High

Rises to 997.07 In Active Trade

Some analysts see the market

currently in a consolidation phase,

although the prevalent Wall

Street view is that a closing above

1,000 is only a matter of time.

The Dow started out strong,

weakened a bit in mid-session

and turned firmer in the final

hour of trading. A net gain of

1.81 put the index at 997.07 at the final bell.

SEC May Back Competition In Mutual Fund Share Sales

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—A Securities and Exchange Commission staff study concluded Sunday that introducing some element of price competition into the sale of mutual fund shares would lower the cost of buying mutual funds to many investors, but not to small ones investing less than \$1,000.

The study was sent to the Senate Banking Committee, but SEC chairman William J. Casey told the committee in a letter that the SEC would make formal recommendations after it holds a series of hearings on the mutual fund industry next month.

The strongest is the economic situation: The large number of collective-bargaining agreements to be negotiated next year and the prospect that the continued expansion of the economy may generate some shortages of labor and materials giving an upward pull to wages and prices.

A second is the administration's expressed belief that despite some movement toward a slower rate of inflation, the public's inflationary psychology persists.

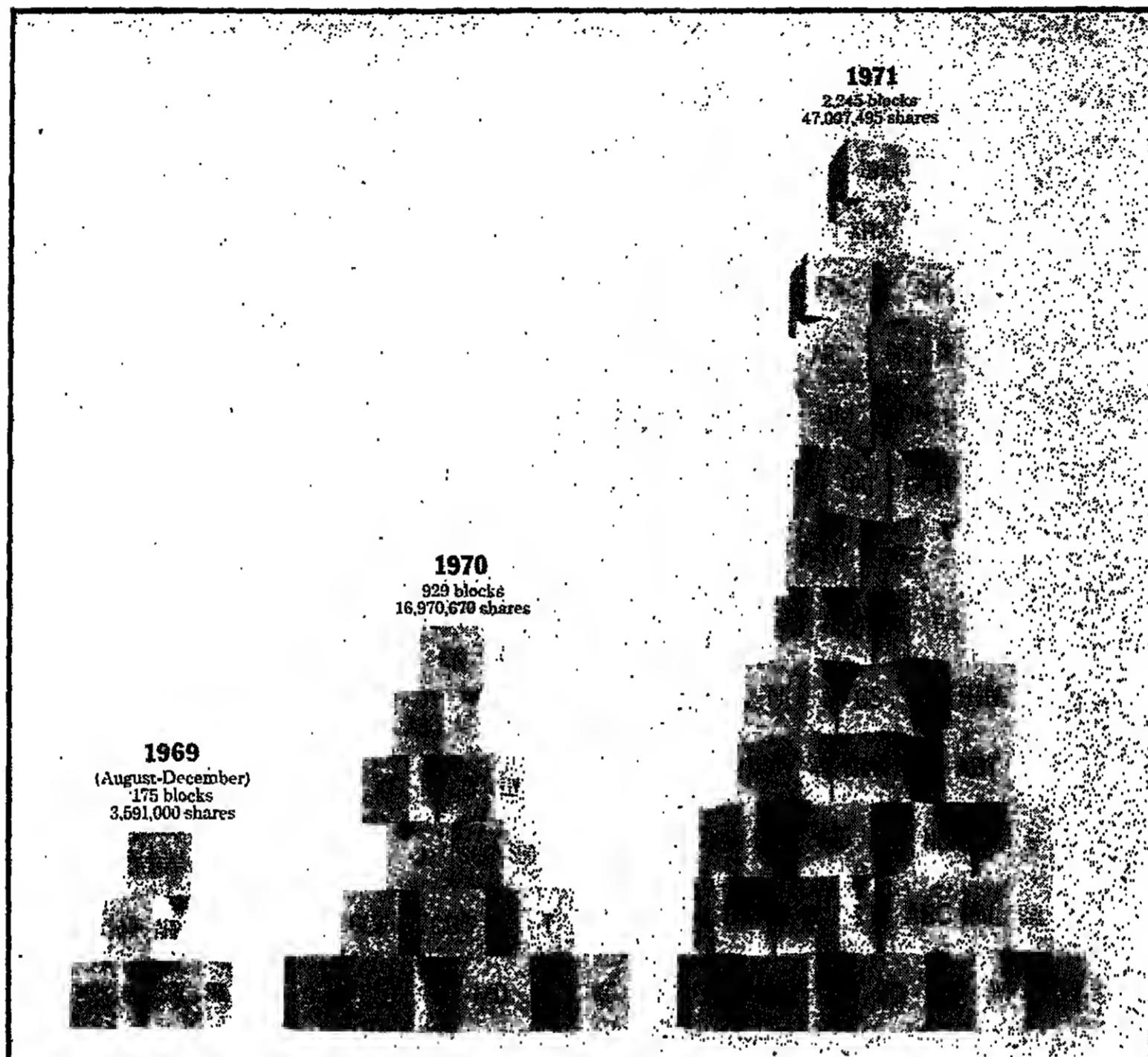
One approach to trimming controls that is being examined is the exclusion of all retail and wholesale companies. The basic argument for doing so is that the administrative load on the Price Commission would be lightened without adding to inflationary pressures.

This analysis rests on the proposition that competition in re-tailing and wholesaling is keen and can be counted on to do a better job of controlling prices than any government agency can.

Moreover, controls over distribution could be put on a stand-by basis, ready to be reactivated if necessary.

Most mutual funds, however, are sold through independent dealers who are not affiliated with any particular fund, and usually do not sell mutual funds

The remarkable record of Merrill Lynch in trading large blocks of securities.



During 1971 the Merrill Lynch Special Handling Unit—only two years old at that point—executed 2,245 blocks of 10,000 shares or more. Total value \$2.2 billion. We broke up some of the blocks but more than half appeared on the tape as 10 thousand plus share units. And these figures don't include block business in the Over-the-Counter market, exchange distributions, or unregistered secondary issues.

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2. Experience

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special institutional liaison teams in 12 other major cities.

3. Feel of the Market

Direct contact with financial institutions is maintained through Merrill Lynch's network of 199 offices in U.S. cities and 33 offices outside the United States. In fact, literally thousands of financial firms throughout the world.

4. Communications

Minute-by-minute coverage gives Merrill Lynch traders a fast line on the size of the market, timing and price. Merrill Lynch's private wire network throughout the world tells Institutional Account Executives what securities Merrill Lynch has either to buy or to sell.

The institutional departments in 54 of the largest offices in the U.S. are also connected with each other and New York via an open line voice communications system.

5. Floor Coverage

Merrill Lynch's 22 floorbrokers handle one out of every six trades on New York Stock Exchange. Merrill Lynch has 10 floorbrokers on the American Exchange. And direct lines to the four major U.S. regional Exchanges.

6. International

There is a growing need to buy and sell large blocks of non-North American securities quickly, efficiently and economically. Merrill Lynch International offers marked advantages for the international institutional investors. It can find blocks, locate potential buyers and sellers, match trades among professionals, or distribute blocks of European, Japanese, Australian and other securities among Merrill Lynch customers.

If you would like more information about Merrill Lynch's block handling services, whether in U.S. or European securities, just contact your nearest Merrill Lynch office.

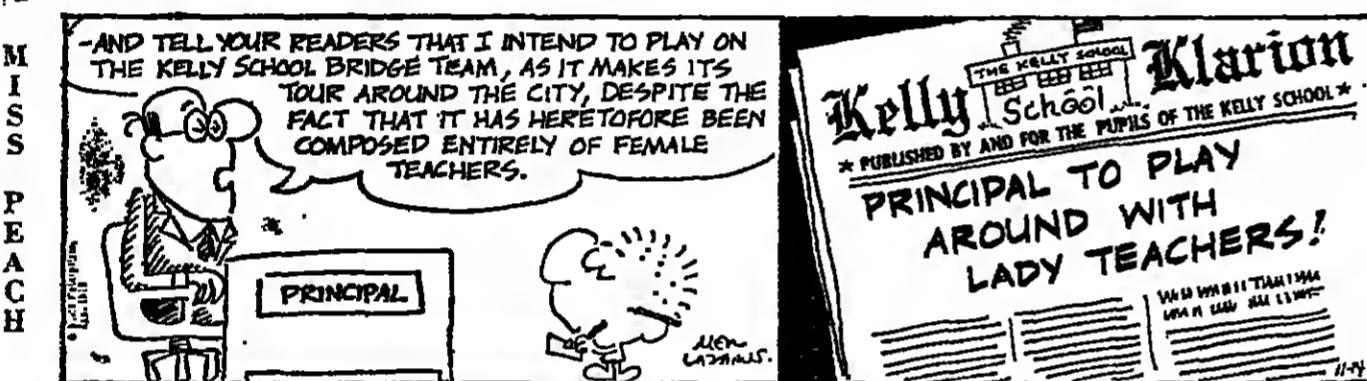
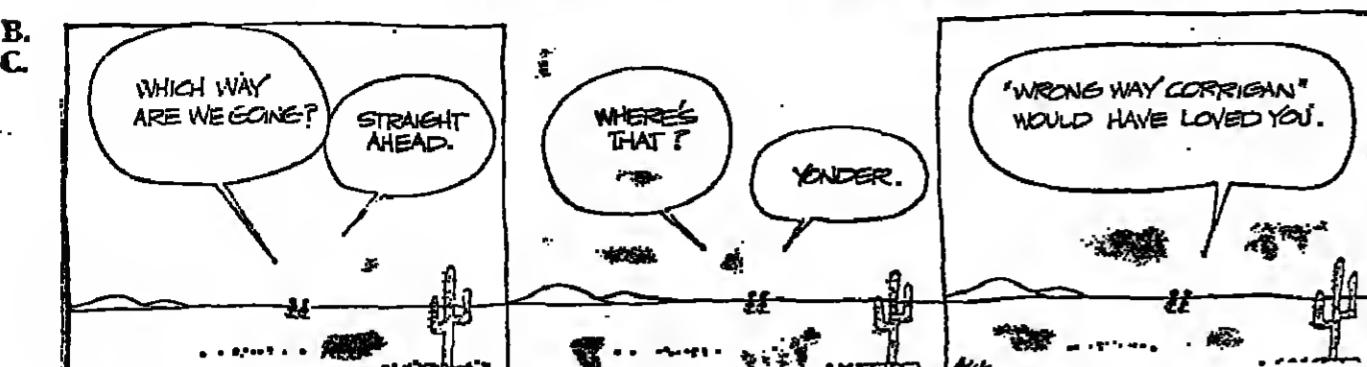


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BLONDIE



BOOKS

SADNESS

By Donald Barthelme. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 183 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Webster Schott

DONALD Barthelme either takes pills, does dope, drinks an awful lot, or has one of the usual literary imaginations of the present age. I think it's the latter.

Consider happenings in a few of the 16 short stories that form the book named for Barthelme's preferred emotion, "Sadness":

The Swiss abstractionist Paul Klee, an engineer-private in the World War I German Army, is assigned the task of delivering by rail three aircraft to another base. While having lunch he loses an entire airplane. Since he is being followed by secret police during the trip and they fail to observe the disappearance, all agree there was no third plane. Klee doctors the manifest as though it were a work of art.

St. Anthony lived in lower Manhattan. He ate more or less normal food, perhaps a little heavy on the fried foods. When he got mugged, St. Anthony called the mugger back because he had overlooked the saint's Bulova wristwatch. In the desert people took him electric coffee pots. "St. Anthony's major temptation, in terms of his living here, was perhaps this: ordinary life."

Daumer is really a Texas-style cowpuncher, only he drives girls instead of steers. He leads 1,500 luscious broads across the Rio Grande only to have them rustled by a band of Jesuits, who promptly begin bearing confessions.

The psychoanalyst Dr. Hadden receives a letter from Susan's boyfriend, perhaps. Carefully footnoted with references to learned journals, books and Beatie recordings, the letter explains why Susan is terminating analysis and buying a piano instead. The letter is the story "Hadden" and it's unsigned.

Calling Donald Barthelme's work fiction doesn't do the job. They're writings (see also "Show White" and "Come Back, Dr. Caligari"), in search of their own definition, fictive essays on themes that are secret or haven't been announced. They usually have no plots, no characters, we can identify from life, no formal beginnings or endings. They're at all events, condition, attitude expressed from the viewpoint of a bright and detached stonehead. Some sentences run on for 200 words in quest of a subject. Like poems, his tales seem to plead for reading aloud. They're for feeling and effect, not narration.

After days of déjà vu about Barthelme, it came to me in bed: Barthelme's writing verbalizes that semiconscious state we find ourselves in between sleep and wakefulness. The mind is in charge of itself. Thought races onward without destination. Associations are electric and bizarre, details as vivid as needles. Heavy jokes. But we're beyond awareness and reflection, and can't laugh.

While other writers struggle with identity problems and questions of reality, Barthelme has found the magic. Reality doesn't exist. Identity is a costume. He denies both, making splendid

fairy tales for adults about a city of churches (church restaurants, filling stations, bars) or about plays with art objects as characters. The debris of black humor—catastrophic sex or death as a gag—isn't Barthelme amusement. He likes the Catholic Church, the ancient fine arts, psychiatry, alcohol and conversations between people who aren't listening. Not that his fairy tale carry overt messages rooted in things ideas. They're mostly classy fantasies with lots of intellectual references. They should be viewed as you would modern painting. Enjoy the color. Feed on the textures, shapes, patterns. Muse over the combinations.

Yet like contemporary art and music, Barthelme's writing ride on the back of its social source. The pointiness talk and intense self-consciousness of his characters, the barbary juxtapositions of the sacred and the profane, the expensive junk, laminated vocabularies and suspended judgments of his tales—all point to a cultural cellar in which Barthelme sits thinking. So much so that a Skinnerian psychologist could make a case for Barthelme as delivery boy for the dreams of the body neurotic of the U.S.A.

And so, for all his marvelous entertainment, Barthelme does weigh heavy on the spirit. He leads 1,500 luscious broads across the Rio Grande only to have them rustled by a band of Jesuits, who promptly begin bearing confessions.

The psychoanalyst Dr. Hadden receives a letter from Susan's boyfriend, perhaps. Carefully footnoted with references to learned journals, books and Beatie recordings, the letter explains why Susan is terminating analysis and buying a piano instead. The letter is the story "Hadden" and it's unsigned.

Webster Schott is editor of "Imaginations," a collection of William Carlos Williams's earliest writings.

© The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Giving partner a count is a standard "defensive" procedure. Your partner may need to know the number of cards you have in a suit, so you give him the information by playing high-low with an odd number, and high-low with an even number of cards.

In general, this is applied when the opponents are leading a long, strong suit, especially one in the dummy. If a defender has a trick in that suit, he will often need to know precisely at what point to take his trick. His aim will be to put his winner on the last card the declarer has in both major suits.

In some rare situations a defender may need a count in his own long strong suit. An interesting example occurred in a recent tournament in Mexico City.

After South had bid one diamond and West overcalled one spade, North blasted his way into

NORTH
♦ 5
♥ Q2
♦ AQJ874
♣ AK75

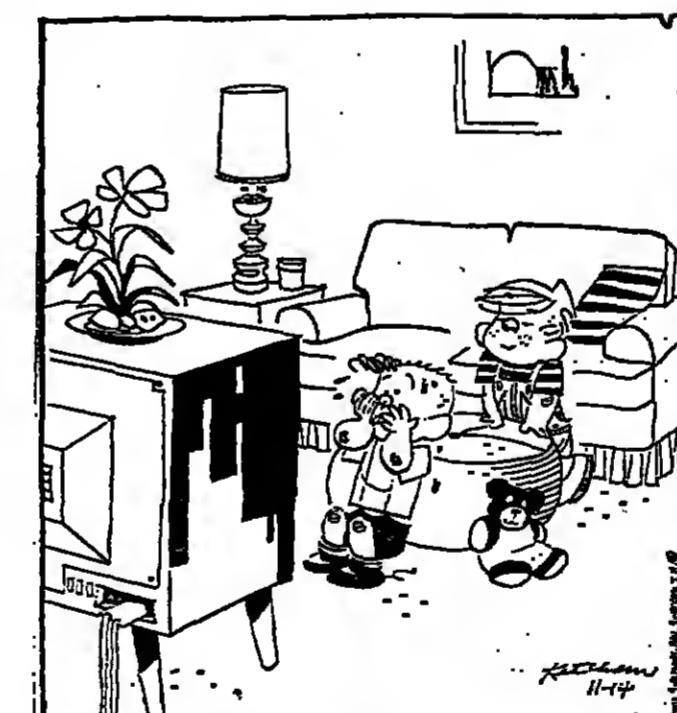
WEST
♦ KQJ104
♥ 196
♦ Q12
♣ 84

EAST
♦ 8763
♥ 108743
♦ 6
♣ 1093

SOUTH (D)
♦ A92
♥ A5
♦ Q953
♣ Q62

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1♦ 1♦ 4 N.T. Pass
5♦ Pass 7♦ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade King,

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT'S NOTHIN'... I DONE THAT TO ONE OF MY SITTERS ONCE."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOKTE

SKUYH

TIBBEG

COFTER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: POKER BASIC UNCURL CORPSE
Answer: A kind of European curtain material—IRON

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

| | | |
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| ACROSS | 43 | Specify |
| 1 | Actor Guinness | 45 The Calne, for one |
| 2 | Citizen of Muscat | 47 Subsequent |
| 3 | Chinese idiom | 48 Miss Elliot |
| 4 | Mrs. Helmer | 49 Frontier hero |
| 5 | Jacob's father-in-law. | 51 Hell |
| 6 | State of Uinta Mountains | 54 Star-shaped |
| 7 | "Mol," to Louis XIV | 58 The Kalevala, for one |
| 8 | Stage curtains | 59 Inventors' forties |
| 9 | Oliver Twist's plea | 61 Trojan hero |
| 10 | Magic | 62 Troy city |
| 11 | Midwestern capital | 63 Objet d'art |
| 12 | Leander's love | 64 Concern |
| 13 | Garb in Gavilar | 65 Indigo |
| 14 | "— is an island" | 66 Head covering |
| 15 | Famed high-wire family | 67 Greek Cupid |
| 16 | Indian state | DOWN |
| 17 | "Take-me-out" place | 1 One |
| 18 | Gender: Abbr. | 2 French author |
| 19 | Small wood | 3 Part of Q.E.D. |
| 20 | Augustan poet | 4 Unplanned |
| 21 | Achived | 5 Senior |
| 22 | | 6 Squash variety |
| 23 | | 7 An old man, ready to go by — |
| 24 | | 8 Downy coating |
| 25 | | 9 Put in position |
| 26 | | 10 Diving board, e.g. |
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Field Goals Stop Los Angeles

Knicks Upset Rams; Vikings Triumph

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The three fourths gave the Denver 0 upset of the Los yesterday.

ts of 33, 12 and the Rams' lead in football Conference half game over

son's seven-yard to Jerry Simms' 50-yard second-give Denver a 7-0 over the Rams, 23 by many in the

lost Simmons when he barely touchdown as he the end zone and right shoulder. He started carbond, came back at the 1st period. After turned the kickoff Rams drove to score 1st's four-yard now. 1 later, the Rams' 12-yard field ye after Marin septed a Johnson ; 30 and returned

drove the Bron- 10 plays to set it field goal.

after the ensuing fumble fumbled at 2nd Denver's Kyle 1.

ed 15 yards to score the Rams 1-kicked the 12- re-pointer came 5 left after the 1 a fourth-down

6, Lions 14

DN, Minn., Nov. 11. Bryant blocked 3-yard field goal ran out yester- the Minnesota victory over the

ed two field goals 8 minutes to overcome the and a 14-10 De-

amc, Bryant, his 1nd bloody, said: right in the face was one of the 5 I ever had."

Minnesota's 10th Detroit, pulled the

handings

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Art Buchwald

Tailor-Made Election

WASHINGTON.—Everyone is asking why President Nixon, with his tremendous victory, was unable to bring in any of the other Republican candidates on his coattails.

I can now clear up the mystery: the President did not have any coattails for anyone to hitch on to.

What happened was that a few months before the election Pat Nixon decided the President needed a new suit for election night. She called his tailor and made an appointment for the President. The tailor came to the White House and measured Mr. Nixon for his suit.

Two weeks later the tailor came back to give Mr. Nixon his first fitting. The President, aware that candidates all over the country were depending on him, asked the tailor, "What about the coattails?"

"The coattails come last," the tailor replied. "First I have to get the collar and the lapels right."

"Wouldn't a double vent give me a longer coattail for the other candidates to hitch on to?"

"You want a double vent in the jacket," the tailor said. "I'll give you a double vent."

"I guess the politically popular thing would be for me to have a single vent. But sometimes a President must do the unpopular thing even if he loses votes."

"A double vent is just as good as a single vent," the tailor said.

"I have to think out only of my party, but of all America. My choice of a vent should not be decided because of one special interest group or another. It's true some people in this country, honest people with the best

Japanese House

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A wooden house believed to be 1,800 years old has been found in Matsuyama, southern Japan. Japanese scientists reported Saturday the house was found buried five meters deep at a Matsuyama construction site.

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of intentions believe in the single-jacket. They have a right to their opinion and I respect them for it. But I hope they also respect my right to have a double vent in my jacket if I believe it's best for the country."

"Will you stop moving your hands, Mr. President? I'll never get the shoulders straight."

"I believe the great thing about this country is that we can honestly disagree about vents in our jackets and, after election day, get behind the President whether he has one or two vents in his suit."

"Will you stop moving your hands, Mr. President? I'll never get the shoulders straight."

"The tailor went away and worked on the suit. He tried to get an appointment for another fitting, but every time he got someone on the White House phone, he was told the President was too busy to see him. The tailor was desperate and said he had to give the President another fitting as he hadn't measured Mr. Nixon for his coattails."

"The coattails come last," the tailor replied. "First I have to get the collar and the lapels right."

"Wouldn't a double vent give me a longer coattail for the other candidates to hitch on to?"

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"I have to think out only of my party, but of all America. My choice of a vent should not be decided because of one special interest group or another. It's true some people in this country, honest people with the best



Buchwald

Swedish car manufacturers experiment with teamwork as a means of giving factory workers more meaningful jobs and a better environment.

Taking Boredom Off the Assembly Line

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The late Albert Camus, the French author who won the Nobel Prize in 1957, found some existential nobility in the labors of Sisyphus. He should have talked to the men working for 17 kronor (\$2.80) an hour on the Volvo assembly line at Goteborg in western Sweden.

"The line is boring," Kurt Fredriksson said. "Oh Jesus, yes." Words like mindless, demeaning and dreared are as close to the truth.

Now, while most of the other men in the plant do such jobs as tightening three wheel nuts for hours on end, Fredriksson has left the conveyor belt to take part in a limited series of experiments in breaking down the horrors of the assembly lines.

He is a member of a 10-man team which follows a bus chassis down the line for an hour and a half, a quarter of the total production time, before turning it over to another group. At the Saab plant in Soederstaedt, Helena Makkinen, whose job under the old system was a 1 minute 48 second operation, now works on her own, assembling engines.

Rational

Why the change by Sweden's big two automakers from the traditional low cost and efficiency of the assembly line?

High turnover and absenteeism were wreaking havoc with production schedules and growth projects. Volvo has to recruit about a third of its 65,000 employees on reserve to provide for daily absences. Two years ago, when economic conditions were generally better, the turnover was even higher and in some Saab shops reached 60 to 70 percent a year. With about 90 percent of Swedish youth now getting a high-school education, the local manpower pool has stabilized and the manufacturers have had to turn to less motivated foreign labor with losses in production and increased recruitment and training costs.

To insure future economic growth, said the president of Volvo, Pehr Gyllenhammar, "we must solve the problem of making men wish to work in industry . . . and do work within society until now has really given some priority to job content and work environment."

For Helena Makkinen, priority to job content and work environment at Soederstaedt means this:

Instead of taking one or two shots with

an electric screwdriver at a Saab-99 two-liter engine, coming from an unknown 10 feet up the conveyor belt and moving toward an unknown 10 feet farther down, she has learned the entire final stage of engine assembly—adding the carburetor, water pump, spark plugs, flywheel, etc., to the block.

Now, the engine comes to her in a workshop off the main line. She shares the shop with two other members of her team. The engine is drawn by a floor trolley system and sits on a table which looks a bit like a supermarket cart. Each worker has power tools hanging from the ceiling above her position and components in cubbyholes behind her.

Helena Makkinen and her teammates decide how they will share their combined 30-minute operation for the day, each taking 10-minute segments, rotating the segments, or each doing a full 30-minute operation. The engines do not arrive inexorably; the team calls for them. If they work quickly, doing three engines in 30 minutes instead of 50, they can take a supplementary coffee break.

"I feel relaxed here," Helena Makkinen said. "Not so much stress. We help each other out. You know, when somebody has a problem or gets behind."

The year-old Saab experiment is still on a small scale—30 workers of 300 in the engine plant. Officials say that productivity for this group is the same while absenteeism and turnover have been reduced.

The system means a greater company investment, however. Training time, Saab found, is two to three times that for straight assembly line work which takes only a few days. Tool costs are multiplied and there is a less economical use of floor space.

"But we knew about that before we started," said Goran Sanderson, a Saab official. "If you build a new plant, the 10 percent more that group assembly costs can be figured into your overall outlay. Then the figures are a joke: the operations cost only 0.14 percent more than running an old-fashioned line."

Extra Training

Kurt Fredriksson, who has worked on Volvo lines for 15 years, took seven weeks of extra training to be ready for the changeover to a team that would walk down the line as a bus chassis moved forward, taking tools from different positions for 90 minutes of different operations. Experiments with the method have

just started and Fredriksson could say, "Yes, it's more interesting, but what if a guy on the team doesn't pull his weight?"

Volvo and the Swedish Metal Workers Union answer that he will be put elsewhere.

"No one will go back to the old system," said Hans Olov Olson, the truck and bus plant production manager. "Not one of our tests on breaking up the line has failed. The mindlessness of the line is gone and my foremen and shop managers can deal with more important things than counting the time assembly stocks. The guys have proven they can handle it themselves."

Volvo statistics show that the firm is on the right track. In areas where the line has been modified or teams introduced, turnover is down to 10 percent in comparison with a 30 percent average in Goteborg's 10 biggest industrial firms. The house quality control index, based on a scale of 100, was up 10 points this fall, and there has not been a single safety fault during the same period. This means to the company that the additional training costs were being absorbed in a reduction of overall costs.

The manufacturers also think that getting away from the line protects them from the kind of stoppage that a single breakdown in a straight-line operation can cause. They think too that it is easier to pinpoint construction faults and that the average workers will have more technical responsibility and take more responsibility.

Sweden's biggest investment in breaking down the assembly line is a 100-million-krona (\$1 million) Volvo assembly plant under construction at Kalmar. The factory will be in the form of a five-pointed star, with each section isolating a part of the assembly process, such as electrical or transmission work.

About 600 men working in teams of 10 to 25 are expected to turn out about 30,000 cars a year for the same cost as on a standard assembly line.

"This is a risk investment," said Ulf Arnessberg, a spokesman for Volvo. It will cost "about \$5 million more than building a standard factory. We expect problems. Not everybody will be able to learn everything. Our psychologists tell us the groups will be unequal and there will be human difficulties. But we are convinced we'll have people who like, or at least, don't hate their jobs. And that is something."

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